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JUNIUS *to* LORD CHIEF JUSTICE MANSFIELD.

AS the law of bail, in charges of felony, has been exactly afcertained by acts of the legiſlature, it is at preſent of little conſequence to enquire how it ſtood at Common Law, before the ſtatute of Weſtminſter. And yet it is worth the reader's attention to obſerve, how nearly, in the ideas of our anceſtors, the circumſtance of being taken *with the Maner* approached to the conviction of the felon.[1] It "fixed the authoritative ſtamp of Veriſimilitude upon the Accuſation, and, by the common law, when a Thief was taken *with the Maner* (that is, with the ſtolen things upon him, *in manu*) he might, ſo detected *flagrante delicto*, be brought into court, arraigned and tried, *without indictment*; as, by the Daniſh law, he might be taken and hanged upon the ſpot, without accuſation or trial." It will ſoon appear that our Statute Law, in this behalf, though leſs ſummary in point of proceeding, is directed by the ſame ſpirit. In one inſtance, the very form is adhered to. In offences relating to the foreſt, if a man was taken with vert, or veniſon,[2] it was declared to be equivalent to indictment. To enable the reader to judge for himſelf, I ſhall ſtate, in due order, the ſeveral ſtatutes relative to bail in criminal caſes, or as much of them as may be material to the point in queſtion, omitting ſuperfluous words. If I miſrepreſent, or do not quote with fidelity, it will not be difficult to detect me.

1 The ſtatute of Weſtminſter the Firſt, in 1275, ſets forth that, "Foraſmuch as Sheriffs and others, who have taken and kept in priſon perſons detected of felony, and incontinent have let out by replevin, ſuch as were *not repleviſable*, becauſe they would gain of the one party and grieve the other; and foraſmuch as, before this time, it was not determined which perſons were repleviſable and which not, it is provided, and by the King, commanded, that ſuch perſons, &c. as be *taken with the Maner*, &c. or for *manifeſt* offences, ſhall be *in no wiſe* repleviſable by the common writ, nor without writ."[4]—Lord Coke, in his expoſition of the laſt part of this quotation, accurately diſtinguiſhes between *replevy* by the common writ, or *ex officio*, and *bail* by the King's-Bench. The words of the ſtatute certainly do not extend to the Judges of that Court. But, beſides that the reader will ſoon find reaſon to think that the legiſlature, in their intention, made no difference between *bailable* and *repleviſable*, Lord Coke (if he be underſtood to mean nothing but an expoſition of the ſtatute of Weſtminſter, and not to ſtate the law generally) does not adhere to his own diſtinction. In expounding the other offences, which, by this ſtatute, are declared *not repleviſable*, he conſtantly uſes the word *not bailable*.—"That outlaws, for inſtance, are *not bailable at all*;—that perſons, who have abjured the realm, are attainted upon their own confeſſion, and therefore *not bailable at all by law*;—that provers are *not bailable*;—that notorious felons *are not bailable*. The reaſon, why the ſuperior Courts were not named in the ſtatute of Weſtminſter, was plainly this: "Becauſe anciently moſt of the buſineſs, touching bailment of priſoners for felony or miſdemeanors, was performed by the Sheriffs, or ſpecial Bailiffs, either by writ or *virtute officii*;"[5] conſequently, the ſuperior Courts had little or no opportunity to commit thoſe abuſes which the ſtatute imputes to the Sheriffs.—With ſubmiſſion to Dr. Blackſtone, I think he has fallen into a contradiction, which, in terms at leaſt, appears irreconcileable. After enumerating ſeveral offences not bailable, he aſſerts, without any condition or limitation whatſoever,[6] "all theſe are clearly not admiſſible to bail." Yet, in a few lines after, he ſays, "*it is agreed* that the Court of King's-Bench may bail for any crime whatſoever, *according to circumſtances of* the caſe." To his firſt propoſition he ſhould have added, *by Sheriffs or Juſtices*; otherwiſe the two propoſitions contradict each other; with this difference, however, that the firſt is abſolute, the ſecond limited by *a conſideration of circumſtances*. I ſay this without the leaſt intended diſreſpect to the learned author. His work is of public utility, and ſhould not haſtily be condemned.

The ſtatute of 17 Richard II. Cap. 10, in 1393, ſets forth, that, "foraſmuch as thieves notoriouſly defamed, *and others taken with the Maner*, by their long abiding in priſon, were delivered by Charters, and favourable inqueſts procured, to the great hindrance of the people, two men of law ſhall be aſſigned, in every commiſſion of the peace, to proceed to the deliverance of ſuch felons, &c." It ſeems, by this act, that there was a conſtant ſtruggle between the legiſlature and the officers of juſtice. Not daring to admit felons *taken with the Maner* to bail or mainpriſe, they evaded the law by keeping the party in priſon a long time, and then delivering him without due trial.

The ſtatute of 1 Richard III. in 1483, ſets forth, that "foraſmuch as divers perſons have been daily arreſted and impriſoned for *ſuſpicion* of felony, ſometime of malice, and ſometime of *a light ſuſpicion*, and are ſo kept in priſon without bail or mainpriſe; be it ordained, that every Juſtice of Peace ſhall have authority, by his diſcretion, to let ſuch priſoners and perſons ſo arreſted to bail or mainpriſe."—By this act it appears, that there had been abuſes in matter of impriſonment, and that the legiſlature meant to provide for the immediate enlargement of perſons arreſted on *light ſuſpicion* of felony.

The ſtatute of 3 Henry VII. in 1486, declares that "under colour of the proceeding act of Richard the Third, perſons, *ſuch as were not mainpernable*, were oftentimes left to bail and mainpriſe, by Juſtices of the Peace, whereby many murderers and felons eſcaped, the King, &c. hath ordained, that the Juſtices of the Peace, or two of them at leaſt (whereof one to be of the *Quorum*) have authority to let any ſuch priſoners or perſons, mainpernable by the law, to bail or mainpriſe."

The ſtatute of 1ſt and 2d of Philip and Mary, in 1554, ſets forth, that "notwithſtanding the preceding ſtatute of Henry the Seventh, *one* Juſtice of the Peace hath oftentimes, by ſiniſter labour and means, ſet at large the greateſt and notableſt offenders, *ſuch as be not repleviſable by the Laws of this Realm*, and yet, the rather to hide their affections in that behalf, have ſigned the cauſe of their apprehenſion to be but only for *ſuſpicion* of felony, whereby the ſaid offenders have eſcaped unpuniſhed, and do daily, to the high diſpleaſure of Almighty God, the great peril of the King and Queen's true ſubjects, and encouragement of all thieves and evil-doers;—for reformation whereof, be it enacted, that no Juſtices of Peace ſhall let to bail or mainpriſe any ſuch perſons, which for any offence by them committed, be declared *not* to be *repleviſed*, or *bailed*, or be forbidden to be *repleviſed*, or *bailed*; by the ſtatute of Weſtminſter the Firſt; and furthermore, that any perſons, arreſted for manſlaughter, felony, *being bailable by the law*, ſhall not be let to bail or mainpriſe; by any Juſtice of Peace, but in the form therein after preſcribed."—In the two preceding ſtatutes, the words *bailable*, *repleviſable*, and *mainpernable*, are uſed ſynonimouſly,[7] or promiſcuouſly to expreſs the ſame ſingle intention of the legiſlature, viz. *not to accept of any ſecurity but the body of the offender*; and when the latter ſtatute preſcribes the form, on which perſons arreſted on *ſuſpicion* of felony *(being bailable by the law)* may be let to bail, it evidently ſuppoſes that there are ſome caſes, *not* bailable by the law.—It may be thought, perhaps, that I attribute to the legiſlature an appearance of inaccuracy in the uſe of terms, merely to ſerve my preſent purpoſe. But, in truth, it would make more forcibly for my argument to preſume that the legiſlature were conſtantly aware of the ſtrict legal diſtinction between *bail* and *replevy*, and that they meant to adhere to it.[8] For if it be true that *replevy* is by the Sheriffs, and *bail* by the higher Courts at Weſtminſter (which I think no lawyer will deny) it follows that, when the legiſlature expreſsly ſay, that any particular offence is by law *not bailable*, the ſuperior Courts are comprehended in the prohibition, and bound by it. Otherwiſe, unleſs there was a poſitive exception of the ſuperior Courts (which I affirm there never was in any ſtatute relative to bail) the legiſlature would groſsly contradict themſelves, and the manifeſt intention of the law be evaded. It is an eſtabliſhed rule, that when the law is *ſpecial*, and the reaſon of it general, it is to be *generally* underſtood; and though, by cuſtom, a latitude be allowed to the Court of King's-Bench (to conſider circumſtances inductive of a doubt whether the priſoner be guilty or innocent) if this latitude be taken as an arbitrary power to bail, when no circumſtances whatſoever are alledged in favour of the priſoner, it is a power without right, and a daring violation of the whole Engliſh law of bail.

The act of the 31ſt of Charles the Second (commonly called the *Habeas Corpus Act*) particularly declares, that it is not meant to extend to treaſon or felony plainly and ſpecially expreſſed in the warrant of commitment. The priſoner is therefore left to ſeek his *Habeas Corpus* at common law; and ſo far was the legiſlature from ſuppoſing that perſons (committed for treaſon or felony plainly and ſpecially expreſſed in the warrant of commitment) could be let to bail by a ſingle Judge, or by the whole court, that this very act provides a remedy for ſuch perſons, in caſe they are not indicted in the courſe of the term or ſeſſions ſubſequent to their commitment. The law neither ſuffers them to be enlarged before trial, nor to be impriſoned after the time, in which they ought regularly to be tried. In this caſe the law ſays, "It ſhall and may be lawful to and for "the Judges of the Court of King's-Bench, and Juſtices of "Oyer and Terminer, or General Goal Delivery, and they are "hereby required, upon motion to them made in open Court, "the laſt day of the term, ſeſſion, or goal delivery, either by "the priſoner, or any one in his behalf, to ſet at liberty the "priſoner upon bail; unleſs it appear to the Judges and Juſ"tices, upon oath made, that the witneſſes for the King could "not be produced the ſame term, ſeſſions, or goal delivery."—Upon the whole of this article I obſerve, 1. That the proviſion made in the firſt part of it, would be, in a great meaſure, uſeleſs and nugatory, if any ſingle Judge might have bailed the priſoner *ex arbitrio*, during the vacation; or if the Court might have bailed him immediately after the commencement of the term or ſeſſions.—2. When the law ſays, *It ſhall and may be lawful* to bail for felony under particular circumſtances, we muſt preſume that, before the paſſing of that act, it was *not* lawful to bail under thoſe circumſtances. The terms uſed by the legiſlature are *enacting*, not *declaratory*.—3. Notwithſtanding the party may have been impriſoned during the whole ſeſſion, the Court are expreſsly forbidden to bail him from that ſeſſion to the next, if oath be made that the witneſſes for the King could not be produced that ſame term or ſeſſions.

Having faithfully ſtated the ſeveral Acts of Parliament relative to Bail in criminal Caſes, it may be uſeful to the reader to take a ſhort hiſtorical review of the Law of Bail, through its various gradations and improvements.

By the ancient Common Law, before and ſince the conqueſt, all felonies were bailable, 'till Murder was excepted by ſtatute, ſo that perſons might be admitted to bail, before conviction, almoſt in every caſe. The ſtatute of Weſtminſter ſays, that before that time it had not been determined, which offences were repleviſable, and which were not, whether by the common writ *de Homine Replegiando*, or *ex Officio* by the Sheriff. It is very remarkable that the abuſes ariſing from this unlimited power of replevy, dreadful as they were, and deſtructive to the peace of ſociety, were not corrected or taken notice of by the Legiſlature, until the Commons of the Kingdom had obtained a ſhare in it, by their repreſentatives; but the Houſe of Commons had ſcarce begun to exiſt when theſe formidable abuſes were corrected by the ſtatute of Weſtminſter. It is highly probable that the miſchief had been ſeverely felt by the people, although no remedy had been provided for it by the Norman Kings or Barons. 9—"The iniquity of the times was ſo great, as it even forced the ſubjects to forego that, which was in account a great liberty, to ſtop the courſe of a growing miſchief." The preamble to the ſtatutes, made by the firſt Parliament of Edward the Firſt, aſſigns the reaſon of calling it, "10 Becauſe the people had been otherwiſe entreated than they ought to be, the peace leſs kept, the laws leſs uſed, and *offenders leſs puniſhed* than they ought to be, by reaſon whereof the people feared leſs to offend;" and the firſt attempt to reform theſe various abuſes was by contracting the power of replevying felons.

For above two centuries following it does not appear that any alteration was made in the Law of Bail, except that *being taken with mort or veniſon* was declared to be equivalent to indictment. The legiſlature adhered firmly to the ſpirit of the ſtatute of Weſtminſter. The ſtatute of 27th of Edward the Firſt directs the Juſtices of Aſſize to enquire and puniſh officers bailing ſuch as were *not bailable*. As for the Judges of the ſuperior Courts, it is probable that in thoſe days, they thought themſelves bound by the obvious intent and meaning of the legiſlature. They conſidered not ſo much to what particular perſons the prohibition was addreſſed, as what the *thing* was, which the legiſlature meant to prohibit, well knowing that in law, *quando aliquid prohibetur, prohibetur et omne, per quod devenitur ad illud*. "When any thing is forbidden, all the means, by which the ſame thing may be compaſſed or done, are equally forbidden."

By the ſtatute of Richard the Third, the power of Bailing was a little enlarged. Every Juſtice of Peace was authoriſed to bail for felony; but they were expreſsly confined to perſons arreſted *on light ſuſpicion*; and even this power, ſo limited, was found to produce ſuch inconveniences that, in three years after, the legiſlature found it neceſſary to repeal it. Inſtead of truſting any longer to a ſingle Juſtice of Peace, the act of 3d Henry VIIth, repeals the preceding act, and directs "That no priſoner *(of thoſe who are mainpernable by the law)* ſhall be let to bail or mainpriſe, by leſs than two Juſtices, whereof one to be of the Quorum." And ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary was this proviſion thought, for the adminiſtration of juſtice, and for the ſecurity and peace of ſociety, that, at this time, an oath was propoſed by the King, to be taken by the Knights and Eſquires of his Houſhold, by the Members of the Houſe of Commons, and by the Peers Spiritual and Temporal, and accepted and ſworn to *quaſi una voce* by them all, which, among other engagements, binds them "Not to let any man to bail or mainpriſe, knowing and deeming him to be a felon, upon your honour and worſhip. So help you God and all Saints."[11]

In about half a century however even theſe proviſions were found inſufficient. The act of Henry the Seventh was evaded, and the legiſlature once more obliged to interpoſe. The act of 1ſt and 2d of Philip and Mary takes away intirely from the Juſtices all power of bailing for offences declared *not bailable* by the ſtatute of Weſtminſter.

The illegal impriſonment of ſeveral perſons, who had refuſed to contribute to a loan exacted by Charles the Firſt, and the delay of the *Habeas Corpus* and ſubſequent refuſal to bail them, conſtituted one of the firſt and moſt important grievances of that reign. Yet when the Houſe of Commons, which met in the year 1628, reſolved upon meaſures of the moſt firm and ſtrenuous reſiſtance to the power of impriſonment aſſumed by the King or Privy Council, and to the refuſal to bail the party on the return of the *Habeas Corpus*, they did expreſsly, in all their reſolutions, make an exception of commitments, where the cauſe of the reſtraint was expreſſed, and did by the law juſtify the commitment. The reaſon of the diſtinction is, that, whereas when the cauſe of commitment is expreſſed, the crime is then known, and the offender muſt be brought to the ordinary trial; if, on the contrary, no cauſe of commitment be expreſſed, and the priſoner be thereupon remanded, it may operate to perpetual impriſonment. This conteſt with Charles the Firſt produced the act of the 16th of that King, by which the court of King's-Bench are directed, within three days after the return to the *Habeas Corpus*, to examine and determine the legality of any commitment by the King of Privy Council, and to do *what to Juſtice ſhall appertain* in delivering, bailing, or *remanding* the priſoner. *Now*, it ſeems, it is unneceſſary for the Judge to do what appertains to juſtice. The ſame ſcandalous traffic, in which we have ſeen the privilege of Parliament exerted or relaxed, to gratify the preſent humour, or to ſerve the immediate purpoſe of the crown, is introduced into the adminiſtration of juſtice. The Magiſtrate, it ſeems, has now no rule to follow, but the dictates of perſonal enmity, national partiality, or perhaps the moſt proſtituted corruption.

To complete this hiſtorical inquiry, it only remains to be obſerved, that the *Habeas Corpus* act of 31ſt of Charles the Second, ſo juſtly conſidered as another Magna Charta of the kingdom is "extends only to the caſe of commitments for ſuch "criminal charge, as can produce no inconvenience to public "juſtice by a temporary enlargement of the priſoner."—So careful were the legiſlature, at the very moment when they were providing for the liberty of the ſubject, not to furniſh any colour or pretence for violating or evading the eſtabliſhed law of bail in the higheſt criminal offences. But the exception ſtated in the body of the act puts the matter out of all doubt. After directing the judges how they are to proceed to the diſcharge of the priſoner, upon recognizance and ſurety, having regard to the quality of the priſoner and nature of the offence, it is expreſsly added, "unleſs it ſhall appear to the ſaid Lord Chancellor, &c. "that the party ſo committed is detained for ſuch matters, or "offences, for the which, BY THE LAW THE PRISONER IS "NOT BAILABLE."

When the laws, plain of themſelves, are thus illuſtrated by facts, and their uniform meaning eſtabliſhed by hiſtory, we do not want the authority of opinions, however reſpectable, to inform our judgement, or to confirm our belief. But I am determined that you ſhall have no eſcape. Authority of every ſort ſhall be produced againſt you, from *Jacob* to *Lord Coke*, from the dictionary to the claſſic.—In vain ſhall you appeal from thoſe upright judges, whom you diſdain to imitate, to thoſe whom you have made your example. With one voice they all condemn you.

"To be taken with the *Maner* is where a thief, having ſtolen "any thing, is taken with the ſame about him as it were in his "hands, which is called *flagrante delicto*. Such a criminal is "*not bailable by law*."—*Jacob under the word Maner.*

"Thoſe, who are taken with the *Maner* are excluded, by "the ſtatute of Weſtminſter, from the benefit of a replevin."—*Hawkins, P. C.* 2. 93.

"Of ſuch henious offences no one, who is notoriouſly guilty, "ſeems to be *bailable* by the intent of this ſtatute."—*Do.* 2. 99.

"The common practice, and allowed general rule is, that "bail is only then proper where it ſtands *indifferent* whether the "party were guilty or innocent."—*Dd. Do.*

"There is no doubt but that the bailing of a perſon, *who "is not bailable by law*, is puniſhable, either at common law "as a negligent eſcape, or as an offence againſt the ſeveral "ſtatutes relative to bail."—*Do.* 89.

"It cannot be doubted but that, neither the Judges of this,

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[1] *Blackſtone*, 4. 303.—[2] 1 *Edward III. Cap.* 8.—*and* 7 *Richard II. Cap.* 4.—[3] "*Videtur que le ſtatute de Mainpriſe n'eſt que Reberſall del comen ley.*"—Bro. Mainp. 61.

[4] "*There are three points to be conſidered in the conſtruction of all remedial ſtatutes*;—*the old law, the miſchief, and the remedy*;—*that is, how the Common Law ſtood at the making of this act, what the miſchief was for which the common law did not provide, and what remedy the Parliament hath provided to cure this miſchief. It is the buſineſs of the Judges, ſo to conſtrue the act, as to ſuppreſs the miſchief and advance the remedy.*"—Blackſtone 1. 87.

[5] 2 *Hale, P. C.* 128. 136.—[6] *Blackſtone*, 4. 296.

[7] 2 *Hale, P. C.* 2. 124.—[8] *Vide* 2 *Inſt.* 350. 186.—[9] "*The word* Repleviſable *never ſignifies* Bailable, *Bailable is in a Court of Record by the King's Juſtices*; *but repleviſable is by the Sheriff.*"—Selden, State-Trials, *f.* 149.

[10] *Selden by N. Bacon*, 182.—[11] *Parliamentary Hiſtory*, 2. 18.

[12] *Parliamentary Hiſtory*, 2. 415.—[13] *Blackſtone*, 4. 137.

nor of any other ſuperior court of juſtice, are ſtrictly within the "purview of that ſtatute, yet they will always, in their diſ-"cretion, pay a due regard to it, and not admit a perſon to "bail, who is expreſsly declared by it irreplevisable, *without* "*ſome particular circumſtance in his favour*; and therefore it "ſeems difficult to find an inſtance, where perſons attained of "felony, or notoriouſly guilty of treaſon or manſlaughter, &c. "by their own confeſſion, or *otherwiſe*, have been admitted to "the benefit of bail, without ſome ſpecial motive to the court, "to grant it." *Do.* 114.

"If it appears that any man hath injury or wrong by his "impriſonment, we have power to deliver and diſcharge him; "—if otherwiſe, *he is to be remanded* by us to priſon again."—*Lord Ch. J. Hyde. State Trials* 7. 115.

"The ſtatute of Weſtminſter was eſpecially for direction to "the ſheriffs and others, but to ſay courts of juſtice are ex-"cluded from this ſtatute, I conceive it cannot be."—*Attorney General Heath. Do.* 132.

"The court, upon view of the return, judgeth of the ſuf-"ficiency or inſufficiency of it. If they think the priſoner *in law* to be *bailable*, he is committed to the marſhal and bailed; if not, he is remanded."—Through that whole debate the objection, on the part of the priſoners, was, that no cauſe of commitment was expreſſed in the warrant; but it was uniformly admitted by their council that, if the cauſe of commitment had been expreſſed for treaſon or felony, the court would then have done right in remanding them.

The Attorney General having urged, before a committee of both houſes, that, in Beckwith's caſe and others, the Lords of the Council ſent a letter to the court of King's Bench to bail; it was replied by the managers for the Houſe of Commons, that this was of no moment, "for that either the priſoner was *bailable* "*by the law*, or *not bailable*;—if bailable by the law, then he "was to be bailed without any ſuch letter;—if not bailable by "the law, then plainly the judges could not have bailed him up-"on the latter, without breach of their oath, which is, *that they* "*are to do juſtice according to the law, &c.*" *St. Tr.* 7. 175.

"So that, in bailing upon ſuch offences of the higheſt nature, "a kind of diſcretion, rather than a conſtant law, hath been "exerciſed, when it ſtands *wholly indifferent* in the eye of the "court, whether the priſoner be guilty or not." *Selden. State Trials.* 7. 230. 1.

"I deny that a man is always bailable, when impriſonment "is impoſed upon him for cuſtody." *Attorney General Heath do.* 238.—By theſe quotations from the ſtate trials, though otherwiſe not of authority, it appears plainly that, in regard to *bailable* or *not bailable*, all parties agreed in admitting one propoſition as incontrovertible.

"In relation to capital offences there are eſpecially theſe acts "of Parliament that are the common *landmarks* [1] touching "offences bailable or not bailable." *Hale* 2 *P. C.* 127. The enumeration includes the ſeveral acts cited in this paper.

"Perſons, taken with the *manour*, are not bailable, be-"cauſe it is *furtum manifeſtum*." *Hale* 2 *P. C.* 133.

"The writ of *Habeas Corpus* is of a high nature; for if "perſons be wrongfully committed, they are to be diſcharged "upon this writ returned; or, if bailable, they are to be "bailed;—*if not bailable, they are to be committed*." *Hale* 2 *P. C.* 143. This doctrine of Lord Chief Juſtice Hale refers immediately to the ſuperior courts from whence the writ iſſues. —"After the return is filed, the court is either to diſcharge, or "bail, or *commit* him, as the nature of the cauſe requires." *Hale* 2 *P. C.* 146.

"If bail be granted, *otherwiſe than the law alloweth*, the "party that alloweth the ſame ſhall be fined, impriſoned, "render damages, or forfeit his place, as the caſe ſhall require." *Selden by N. Bacon.* 182.

"This induces an abſolute neceſſity of expreſſing, upon "every commitment, the reaſon, for which it is made; that "the court, upon *Habeas Corpus*, may examine into its validity, "and *according to the circumſtances of the caſe*, may diſcharge, "admit to bail, or *remand* the priſoner." *Blackſtone.* 3. 133.

"Marriot was committed for forging indorſements upon "Bank Bills, and, upon a *Habeas Corpus*, was bailed, be-"cauſe the crime was only a great miſdemeanor;—for though "the forging the bills be felony, yet forging the indorſement "is not." *Salkeld.* 1. 104.

"Appell de Mahem, &c. ideo ne fuit leſſe a baille, nient "plus que in appel de robbery ou murder; quod nota, et due in "robry et murder le partie n'eſt baillable." *Bro. Mainpriſ.* 67.

"The intendment of the law in bails is *quod ſtat indifferenter*, "whether he be guilty or no; but, when he is convicted by "verdict or confeſſion, then he muſt be deemed in law to be "guilty of the felony, and therefore *not bailable at all*." *Coke*, 2. *Inſt.* 188.—4. 178.

"Bail is *quando ſtat indifferenter*, and *not* when the offence "is open and manifeſt." 2. *Inſt.* 189.

"In this caſe *non ſtat indifferenter* whether he be guilty or "no, being taken with the *manor*, that is, with the thing "ſtolen, as it were in his hand." *Do. do.*

"If it appeareth that his impriſonment be juſt and lawful, "he *ſhall* be *remanded* to the former goaler; but, if it ſhall "appear to the court that he was impriſoned againſt the law "of the land, they ought, by force of this ſtatute, to deliver "him; if it be *doubtful*, and under conſideration, he may be "bailed." 2 *Inſt.* 55.

It is unneceſſary to load the reader with any farther quotations. If theſe authorities are not deemed ſufficient to eſtabliſh the doctrine maintained in this paper, it will be in vain to appeal to the evidence of law books, or to the opinions of judges. They are not the authorities by which Lord Mansfield will abide. He aſſumes an arbitrary power of doing right; and, if he does wrong, it lies only between God and his conſcience.

Now, my Lord, although I have great faith in the preceding argument, I will not ſay, that every minute part of it is abſo-lutely invulnerable. I am too well acquainted with the practice of a certain court, directed by your example, as it is governed by your authority, to think there never yet was an argument, however conformable to law and reaſon, in which a cunning, quibbling attorney might not diſcover a flaw. But taking the whole of it together, I affirm that it conſtitutes a maſs of demon-ſtration, than which nothing more complete or ſatisfactory can be offered to the human mind. How an evaſive, indirect reply will ſtand with your reputation, or how far it will anſwer in point of defence at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, is worth your con-ſideration. If, after all that has been ſaid, it ſhould ſtill be maintained, that the Court of King's Bench, in bailing felons, are exempted from all legal rules whatſoever, and that the Judge has no direction to purſue, but his private affections, or mere unqueſtionable will and pleaſure, it will follow plainly, that the diſtinction between *bailable* and *not bailable*, uniformly expreſ-ſed by the Legiſlature, current through all our Law Books, and admitted by all our great Lawyers without exception, is, in one ſenſe, a nugatory, in another a pernicious diſtinction. It is nu-gatory, as it ſuppoſes a difference in the bailable quality of offen-ces, when, in effect, the diſtinction refers only to the rank of the Magiſtrate. It is pernicious, as it implies a rule of law, which yet the Judge is not bound to pay the leaſt regard to, and impreſſes an idea upon the minds of the people, that the Judge is wiſer and greater than the Law.

[1] *It has been the ſtudy of Lord Mansfield to remove landmarks.*

It remains only to apply the law, thus ſtated, to the fact in queſtion. By an authentic copy of the *mittimus* it appears that John Eyre was committed for felony, plainly and ſpecially ex-preſſed in the warrant of commitment. He was charged before Alderman Halifax, by the oath of Thomas Fielding, William Holder, William Payne, and William Naſh, for *feloniouſly ſtealing* eleven quires of Writing-paper, value ſix ſhillings, the property of Thomas Beach, &c.—by the examinations, upon oath, of the four perſons mentioned in the *mittimus*, it was proved, that large quantities of paper had been miſſed, and that eleven quires (previouſly marked from a ſuſpicion that Eyre was the thief) were found upon him. Many other quires of paper, marked in the ſame manner, were found at his lodgings; and, after he had been ſome time in Wood-ſtreet Compter, a Key was found in his room there, which appeared to be a key to the cloſet at Guildhall, from whence the Paper was ſtolen. When aſked what he had to ſay in his defence, his only anſwer was, *I hope you will bail me.* Mr. Holder, the Clerk, replied *That is im-poſſible. There never was an inſtance of it, when the ſtolen goods were found upon the thief.* The Lord Mayor was then applied to, and refuſed to bail him.—Of all theſe circumſtances it was your duty to have informed yourſelf minutely. The fact was remarkable, and the chief Magiſtrate of the City of Lon-don was known to have refuſed to bail the offender. To juſtify your compliance with the ſolicitations of your three countrymen, it ſhould be proved that ſuch allegations were offered to you, in behalf of their aſſociate, as honeſtly and *bona fide* reduced it to a matter of doubt and indifference whether the priſoner was innocent or guilty.—Was any thing offered by the Scotch tri-umvirate that tended to invalidate the poſitive charge made a-gainſt him by four credible witneſſes, upon oath?—Was it even inſinuated to you, either by himſelf or his bail, that no felony was committed;—or that *he* was not the felon;—that the ſtolen goods were not found upon him;—or that he was only the re-ceiver, not knowing them to be ſtolen;—or, in ſhort, did they attempt to produce any evidence of his innocence? To all theſe queſtions I anſwer for you, without the leaſt fear of contradic-tion, poſitively NO. From the moment he was arreſted, he never entertained any hope of acquittal; therefore thought of nothing but obtaining bail, that he might have time to ſettle his affairs, convey his fortune into another country, and ſpend the remainder of his life in comfort and affluence abroad. In this prudential ſcheme of future happineſs, the Lord Chief Juſtice of England moſt readily and heartily concurred. At ſight of ſo much virtue in diſtreſs, your natural benevolence took the alarm. Such a man as Mr. Eyre, ſtruggling with adverſity, muſt always be an intereſting ſcene to Lord Mansfield.—Or was it that libe-ral anxiety, by which your whole life has been diſtinguiſhed to enlarge the liberty of the ſubject?—My Lord, we did not want this new inſtance of the liberality of your principles. We al-ready knew what kind of ſubjects they were, for whoſe liberty you were anxious. At all events, the public are much indebted to you for fixing a price, at which felony may be committed with impunity. You bound a felon, notoriouſly worth Thirty Thouſand Pounds, in the ſum of Three Hundred. With your natural turn to equity, and knowing, as you are, in the doctrine of precedents, you undoubtedly meant to ſettle the proportion between the fortune of the felon and the fine, by which he may compound for his felony. The ratio now upon record, and tranſmitted to poſterity under the auſpices of Lord Mansfield, is exactly one to a hundred.—My Lord, without intending it, you have laid a cruel reſtraint upon the genius of your country-men. In the warmeſt indulgence of their paſſions, they have an eye to the expence, and if their other virtues fail us, we have a reſource in their œconomy.

By taking ſo trifling a ſecurity from John Eyre, you invited and manifeſtly exhorted him to eſcape. Although, in bailable caſes, it be uſual to take four ſecurities, you left him in the cuſtody of three Scotchmen, whom he might have eaſily ſatisfied for conniving at his retreat. That he did not make uſe of the opportunity you induſtriouſly gave him, neither juſtifies your conduct, nor can it be any way accounted for, but by his ex-ceſſive and monſtrous avarice. Any other man, but this boſom-friend of three Scotchmen, would gladly have ſacrificed a few hundred pounds, rather than ſubmit to the infamy of pleading guilty in open Court. It is poſſible indeed that he might have flattered himſelf, and not unreaſonably, with the hopes of a pardon. That he would have been pardoned ſeems more than probable, if I had not directed the public attention to the leading ſtep you took in favour of him. In the preſent gentle reign we well know what uſe has been made of the lenity of the Court, and of the mercy of the Crown. The Lord Chief-Juſtice of England accepts of the Hundredth part of the property of a felon taken in the fact, as a recognizance for his appearance. Your brother *Smyth* brow beats a Jury, and forces them to alter their verdict, by which they had found a Scotch ſerjeant guilty of murder; and though the Kennedies were convicted of a moſt deliberate and attrocious murder, they ſtill had a claim to the Royal Mercy. They were ſaved by the chaſtity of their con-nexions. They had a ſiſter, yet it was not her beauty, but the pliancy of her virtue that recommended her to the King. The holy author of our religion was ſeen in the company of ſinners; but it was his gracious purpoſe to convert them from their ſins. Another man, who, in the ceremonies of our faith, might give leſſons to the great enemy of it, upon different principles keeps much the ſame company. He advertiſes for patients, collects all the diſeaſes of the heart, and turns a royal palace into an hoſpital for incurables. A man of honour has no ticket of ad-miſſion at St. James's. They receive him like a Virgin at the Magdalen's—*Go thou, and do likewiſe.*

My charge againſt you is now made good. I ſhall however be ready to anſwer, or to ſubmit to fair objections. If, when-ever this matter ſhall be agitated, you ſuffer the doors of the Houſe of Lords to be ſhut, I now proteſt that I ſhall conſider you as having made no reply. From that moment, in the opi-nion of the world, you will ſtand ſelf-convicted. Whether your reply be quibbling and evaſive, or liberal or in point, will be matter for the judgment of your Peers—but if when every poſſible idea of diſreſpect to that noble Houſe (in whoſe honour and juſtice the nation implicitly confides) is here moſt ſolemnly diſclaimed, you ſhould endeavour to repreſent this charge, as a contempt of their authority, and move their Lordſhips to cen-ſure the publiſher of this paper, I then affirm that you ſupport injuſtice by violence, that you are guilty of a heinous aggrava-tion of your offence, and that you contribute your utmoſt in-fluence to promote, on the part of the higheſt Court of Judica-ture, a poſitive denial of juſtice to the nation.

JUNIUS.

To the Right Honourable Lord CAMDEN.

My Lord,

I TURN with pleaſure from that barren waſte, in which no ſalutary plant takes root, no verdure quickens, to a charac-ter fertile, as I willingly believe, in every great and good quali-fication. I call upon you, in the name of the Engliſh nation, to ſtand forth in defence of the Laws of your Country, and to exert, in the cauſe of Truth and Juſtice, thoſe great abilities with which you were entruſted for the benefit of mankind. To aſcertain the facts ſet forth in the preceding paper, it may be neceſſary to call the perſons, mentioned in the *mittimus*, to the Bar of the Houſe of Lords. If a motion for that purpoſe ſhould be rejected, we ſhall know what to think of Lord Mansfield's innocence. The legal argument is ſubmitted to your Lordſhip's judgment. After the noble hand you made againſt Lord Mans-field upon the queſtion of Libel, we did expect that you would not have ſuffered that matter to have remained undetermined. But it was ſaid that Lord Chief Juſtice Wilmot had been *pre-vailed upon* to vouch for an opinion of the late Judge Yates, which was ſuppoſed to make againſt you; and we admit of the excuſe. When ſuch deteſtable arts are employed to prejudge a queſtion of right, it might have been imprudent at that time to have brought it to deciſion. In the preſent inſtance you will have no ſuch oppoſition to contend with. If there be a Judge, or Lawyer of any note in Weſtminſter-hall, who ſhall be daring enough to affirm that, according to the true intendment of the Laws of England, a felon, taken with the *Manor, in flagranti delicto*, is bailable; or that the diſcretion of an Engliſh Judge is merely arbitrary, and not governed by Rules of Law—I ſhould be glad to be acquainted with him.—Whoever he be, I will take care that he ſhall not give you much trouble. Your Lord-ſhip's character aſſures me that you will aſſume that principal part which belongs to you, in ſupporting the Laws of England againſt a wicked Judge, who makes it the occupation of his life to miſinterpret and pervert them. If you decline this ho-nourable office, I fear it will be ſaid that, for ſome months paſt you have kept too much company with the Duke of Grafton.—When the conteſt turns upon the interpretation of the laws, you cannot, without a formal ſurrender of your reputation, yield the poſt of honour even to Lord Chatham. Conſidering the ſitua-tion and abilities of Lord Mansfield, I do not ſcruple to affirm, with the moſt ſolemn appeal to God for my ſincerity, that in my judgment he is the very worſt and moſt dangerous man in the kingdom. Thus far I have done my duty in endeavouring to bring him to puniſhment. But mine is an inferior, miniſterial office in the Temple of Juſtice. I have bound the victim, and dragged him to the altar.

JUNIUS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, &c. 11th May, 1772.

PRESENT,

His Honour the CHIEF JUSTICE,

Mr. Juſtice COSSLETT, Mr. Juſtice MURRAY,

Mr. Juſtice FEWTRELL.

WHEREAS the CORONERS and JUSTICES of the PEACE for this Province, have frequently neg-lected to take the Examinations of Perſons who have been brought before them charged with Felonies and other Offences, and to reduce into Writing the Teſtimony of the Witneſſes who have before them charged the ſaid Perſons with ſuch Offences; and alſo to take the Recognizances of the ſaid Parties and Wit-neſſes, to appear and give Evidence before the Juſtices of Goal Delivery, agreeable to the Direction of the Statutes of the 1ſt and 2d of *Ph. & Ma.* Cap. xiii. and 2d and 3d of *Ph. & Ma.* Cap. x. whereby the Buſineſs at the Seſſions is much delayed; the Jurors obliged to give a longer Attendance than would otherwiſe be neceſſary; Felons and other Criminals do eſcape Juſtice, and many other Inconveniences do ariſe. To prevent which for the future, It is hereby Ordered, That whenever any Perſon ſhall hereafter be brought before any Coroner or Juſtice of the Peace for this Province, charged with any Felony, or other indictable Offence, and ſhall thereupon be either let out upon Bail or committed, that ſuch Coroner or Juſtice ſhall take as well the Examination in Writing of ſuch Felon or Of-fender, as the Depoſition in Writing of the ſaid Witneſſes; plainly and diſtinctly ſetting forth all the ſeveral material Mat-ters of Fact, ſworn to by the ſaid Witneſſes; and ſhall then bind over the ſeveral neceſſary Witneſſes in Recognizances, to appear and give Evidence at the next General Seſſions of the Peace.

And it is further Ordered, That ſuch Juſtice of the Peace or Coroner, ſhall certify the ſaid Examinations, Depoſitions, and Recognizances, and tranſmit them to the Office of the Clerk of the Crown, within *Four Days* after the ſame ſhall be ſo taken, if ſuch Coroner or Juſtice lives in CHARLES TOWN, and by the firſt convenient Opportunity if ſuch Coroner or Juſtice lives in the Country.

And notice is hereby given, To all Coroners and Juſtices, who ſhall hereafter neglect ſo to take ſuch Examinations, De-poſitions, and Recognizances, or when ſo taken, to certify and return the ſame as aforeſaid, that they will be proceeded againſt and fined for ſuch Neglect, agreeable to the Directions of the above-mentioned Statutes.

And it is hereby further Ordered, That the Names of the ſeveral Parties, who ſhall be bound over to appear and defend, or to proſecute and give Evidence, ſhall be called over on their Recognizances on the *firſt Day* of every Seſſions, immediately after the Charge to the Grand Jury; and in Caſe they do not appear, their Default ſhall be recorded, and their Recognizances ordered to be eſtreated: Nevertheleſs, Proceſſes or Warrants, as the Caſe ſhall require, ſhall forthwith be ordered to iſſue againſt them and their Bail.

And, That the ſaid Coroners, Juſtices, and other Parties concerned, may be ſufficiently apprized of their Duty, It is hereby further Directed, That theſe Orders be filed in the Of-fice of the Clerk of the Crown, that all Juſtices, and others concerned, may take Copies thereof, if they pleaſe, and that the ſame be publiſhed in the ſeveral Gazettes of this Province.

By the Court,

James Johnſton, C. C. & P.

NOW OPENING,

At the Subſcriber's STORE *oppoſite the* NEW EXCHANGE,

A full Aſſortment of GOODS,

Calculated to ſuit the preſent Seaſon,

Which he has imported by the Captains COOMBES *and* MASKALL, *from* LONDON;

A few of which it may be proper here to particularize, viz.

SEVERAL complete Setts of Glaſſes for Side-Boards, elegantly cut and flowered, with the faſhionable Quantity of Pint Decanters to each Sett; India Candle Shades; ſtriped India Taffaties; a Variety of Engliſh Ditto, of an entire new Manufactory, beautiful Figures, and cheap:—a very large Aſſortment of India Chints, bordered and plain, ſome of the latter uncommonly fine, and extra Lengths; China Pickle-Saucers; Crow coloured Mantuas, quite free of Spots, with ſe-veral Dozens of black Silk Trimmings for Ditto, very much the Faſhion at preſent:—Great Variety of Ribbons, Saſh and Surte-nets, Thread and Blond Edgings of all Prices, double and edged Thread Lappet Laces, Ladies white Morocco and fine black Ruſſel Pumps, white Holland Gloves branched, Silk Gauze Handkerchiefs, with coloured Borders; Loom quilting for Petticoats, large Cotton Marſeilles Bed Covers; Boys black and blue Sattin Hats, with Gold Bands; whimſey Hats; freſh Pickles, among which are the green and white Mangoes; Wo-mens and Girls Ticken turned Stays, crimſon and blue Coven-try marking Thread; a freſh ſupply of Iriſh Linens, of all Prices, equal to his laſt Importation, ſo well known for being cheap, &c. &c. The above will be ſold at a moderate Advance.

WILLIAM DOUGHTY.

CHARLES-TOWN, MAY 14.

LAST Friday the Mercury; Boneta, and King-Fisher Men of War failed for their respective Destinations.

The same Day the Eagle Packet-Boat, Capt. Nicholls, sailed for Falmouth. Mr. James Ait is gone Passenger, in order to qualify himself for the Practice of the healing Art.

The same Day Richard Beresford, Esq; re-embarked for New-Providence.

Amongst the Passengers arrived here in the Philadelphia Vessels last Week, are the Rev. John Morrison, a dissenting Minister from New-England, Mr. Henry Benbridge, Limner, and Mr. William Oliphant.

Last Sunday his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Charles-Greville Montagu, returned from his Tour to Camden, &c.

All the Court-Houses and Goals in this Province, to be built agreeable to the Directions of the Act commonly called the Circuit-Court Act [*which is to be sold at* Powell, Hughes, & *Co's. Printing-Office on the Bay, printed by Mr.* Timothy *in* 1769] being completed, except at George-Town, and in great Forwardness there—we may hope, that the useful Courts established by the said Act will soon be opened.

The Brig Robert and Elizabeth, Breading Boyle, Master, which sail'd from this Port on the 3d Instant for Lisbon, sprung a Leak the same Day, bore away for Georgia, and on the 5th ran ashore near South-Edisto, where the Vessel and Cargo are entirely lost. Nothing but the Boat, the People, two Anchors and some of the Rigging were saved.

Last Sunday arrived here in the Sloop Jamaica-Packet, Capt. Hunt, Capt. Simeon Freeman, late Master, and the Crew of the Sloop Betsey, laden with Rum and Sugar, from Jamaica for Boston, which was lost about the 30th of March on the Isle of Pinos. Capt. Hunt took them off the Grand Caimano's on the 25th past.

The same Day died, Capt. John Moore, Master of the Ship Molly, of Liverpoole, lately arrived from the Coast of Africa.

Ship-Building is still carried on with Spirit at Beaufort, Port-Royal, where a fine Brigantine of 180 Tons, for Captain Russel, was launched last Thursday, by Mr. James Vance; and a large Ship is on the Stocks, by Mr. James Black, for Capt. John Maitland. Another large Ship, and a Scooner 50 Feet Keel, are also building by Mr. Robert Watts, at Hilton Head, near Port-Royal.

Last Monday His Majesty's Ship Lizard, commanded by Charles Inglis, Esq; arrived off this Bar, on her Way to the Bahama's, from Boston.

The Quantity of RICE shipped from this Port from the 1st Day of November last, to this Day inclusive, is 79,880½ Tierces.

PRICE CURRENT the same as in our last.

Timothy's Marine List.

May	Arrivals at Charles-Town,	*From*
9*th.*	Brigt. Dispatch, Henry McEllester,	London
	Sloop Susannah, Joseph Sherman,	North-Carolina
	Sloop Sally, Theodore Wedenbrandt,	Cape St. Nicola
10*th.*	Sloop Jamaica Packet, John Hunt,	Jamaica
11*th.*	*His Majesty's Frigate Lizard, Capt. Charles Inglis,*	*Boston*
	Scooner Live Oak, Jeremiah Dickinson,	Georgia
12*th.*	Sloop Ark, George Lusher,	Bermuda
13*th.*	Sloop Charles-Town, Daniel Munro,	Rhode-Island
May	Sailed,	*For*
8*th.*	*His Majesty's Ship Mercury, Capt. Robt. Keeler,*	Boston
	His Majesty's Sloop Boneta, C. Mat. Squire,	England
	His Majesty's Sloop King-Fisher, C. Tho. Porter,	Cape-Fear
	Snow Eagle (Packet) *Capt. William Nicholls,*	Falmouth
	Snow Swift, John Thompson,	Poole
	Snow Peggy, William Hastie,	Lisbon
	Brigt. Vigilant, John Williamson,	Gosport
	Scooner Margaret, William Bachop,	St. Augustine
	Scooner Industry, John Moncrieff,	Barbados
	Scooner Little Nelly, Nathaniel Butterfield,	Providence
9*th.*	Scooner Liberty, Richard Churchill,	Georgia
10*th.*	Brigt. Rose, Thomas Nowell,	Surenheim
13*th.*	Brigt. Hero, Charles Chadwick,	George-Town
	Remain windbound or cleared,	*For*
	His Majesty's Frigate Lizard, Capt. Ch. Inglis,	Bahama's
	Scooner Comet (Packet) *Capt. Ter. McDonough,*	Jamaica
	Ship Charming Sally, John Besnard,	Cowes
	Ship Ann, James Duncan,	London
	Ship Hero, Anthony Smith,	Gosport
	Ship Carolina Merchant, William Maskall,	Providence
	Ship Union, William Coombes,	Georgia
	Brigt. Prince of Wales, William Moore,	Philadelphia
	Brigt. Charles-Town Packet, Sam. Wright,	Philadelphia
	Brigt. Cumberland, Charles Henry,	Surenheim
	Sloop Ranger, Horace Wood,	St. Kitts
	Sloop Betty, Edward Todd,	Barbados
	Near loaded, or may sail betwixt this and our next.	
	Ship Governor Wright, Thomas Hall,	Bristol
	Ship Mary, John Spurrier,	Gosport
	Ship Trueman, Joshua Shepheard,	Cowes
	Snow Nancy, William Chieng,	London
	Brigt. Friendship, Joseph Blewer,	Philadelphia
	Brigt. Prince George, Thomas Davies,	Lancaster
	Scooner Industry, Edward Allen,	Boston
	Scooner Harlequin, John Goddard,	Cape-Fear
	Sloop Polly, John Backhouse,	North-Carolina
	Sloop Liberty, John Beek,	St. Kitts
	Sloop Collector, Philip Aubin,	North-Carolina
	Sloop Jamaica-Packet, John Hunt,	Jamaica
	Entered out, and loading, besides the above.	
	Ship Admiral Spry, Peter Hill,	Cowes
	Ship Fame, William Thorntoun,	Lisbon
	Ship Glasgow, Alexander Marquis,	Cowes
	Ship Minerva, Robert Alexander,	Leith
	Brigt. Duke of Athol, Robert Grinly,	Cowes
	Other Vessels in Port.	
	His Majesty's Ship Gibraltar, Sir Tho. Rich, Commander.	
	Brigt. Diligence (Packet) Capt. Arthur Clark,	*Jamaica*
	Ship Peter & Ann, Thomas Blundell,	
	Ship Molly,	
	Ship Hutton, John Bacon,	London
	Snow Mary, William Laverdy,	
	Brigt. Recovery, John Buchanan,	
	Brigt. Charming Jenny, Richard Brewer,	
	Scooner Betsy, John Young,	
	Scooner Exchange, John Willis,	
	Scooner Expedition, George Mitchell,	
	Scooner Greyhound, Alexander Fraser,	
	Sloop Liberty, William McBride,	
	Sloop Morning-Star, John Vesey,	
	Sloop Thomas & Anthony, Sol. Gibbs,	

THE Co-partnership of EDMANSON & DRAYTON being dissolved by mutual consent: This is to give notice to all the customers of the late co-partnership, that are still indebted to them, to discharge the same as soon as possible, in order that the said concern may be finally settled: And this further Notice is given, That their joint receipts will only be sufficient to give a full discharge. JACOB EDMANSON.

New Advertisements.

THE ASSESSMENT on the Taxable Inhabitants, and others who have Estates in the Parishes of ST. PHILIP and ST. MICHAEL, Charles-Town, for the Maintenance of the Poor thereof, for One Year, being finished:

Notice is hereby given,

That the Subscriber will attend to receive the same, at the House of Mrs. CATHERINE POINSETT, in Elliott-street, from Monday the 25th Instant, to Saturday the 14th of June, from the Hours of Three to Six in the Afternoon.

By Order of the Vestry,
PETER BOUNETHEAU, Clerk.

JAMIESON, SIMONS, & Co.

Have just imported by the UNION, COOMBES, *from* LONDON, *and the* FREEMAN, SHEPHEARD, *from* BRISTOL,

A very general and complete Assortment
OF
European & East-India Goods,
Suitable for the Summer Season; among which are,

A Large Parcel of well-chosen plain, white, coloured, and figured SILKS; two very handsome BROCADES, all free from Spots; plain, striped, and flowered Muslins, India Chints, Taffaties, Persians, printed Linens, Cambricks and Callicoes; very handsome brocaded and plain Silk Shoes, black and white single and double edged Blond Laces; fine Hanover Head joining and Thread edging Ditto; a Quantity of exceeding neat Fans and Ribbons, Men and Womens wove and knit Silk, Cotton, and Thread Hose, ribbed and plain; Mens Silk and Worsted Waistcoat and Breeches Patterns, Gold and Silver Laces and Buttons, Glass and Queen's Ware of all Kinds, Sets of enamelled and pencil Tea China, Sets of blue and white Table ditto, Marseilles Quilting; a large Parcel of Cutlery, purchased with Cash from the Manufacturers; Nails, Plantation and Workmens Tools of all Kinds, with many other Articles too tedious to enumerate, make a very large and complete Assortment, which they will sell on their usual moderate Terms.

*** Their Friends in the Country may depend on the immediate Execution of their Orders.

THE LARGE AND COMPLEAT
Map of South-Carolina,

WITH all the ISLANDS, MARSHES, SWAMPS, BAYS, RIVERS, CREEKS, INLAND NAVIGATIONS, and all COUNTIES, DISTRICTS, TOWNS, ROADS, COUNTY PARISHES, and PROVINCIAL LINES, from an actual SURVEY, *Six Feet* wide, and *Five* and a *Half* long; elegantly engraved, and done on Canvas and Rollers in London:—To be sold for the PROPRIETORS, at *Two Guineas* each, by

6 w. ANCRUMS & CHIFFELLE.

For RHODE-ISLAND,
THE SLOOP
CHARLES-TOWN,
DANIEL MUNRO, *Master,*
(Will sail in Ten Days.)

FOR Freight or Passage, having good Accommodations, apply to said Master, or NATHANIEL RUSSELL.

Who has for Sale, Northward RUM, LOAF-SUGAR, SOAP, &c.

WANTED,

A LAD of good Morrals, and a tolerable Education, as an Apprentice to the DRY GOOD BUSINESS. Enquire of the Printers.

For *Portsmouth, Virginia, Maryland, Philadelphia,* or *New-York,*

THE BRIGANTINE
RECOVERY,
John Buchanan, Master,
(Will sail with all convenient Speed.)

FOR Freight or Passage, she having good Accommodations, apply to said Master, or DAVID & JOHN DEAS.

A PARCEL of EXCEEDING
Good INDIAN CORN,
AND A FEW
Small Casks of SHIP BREAD,
To be SOLD on Board the said Vessel.
Apply as above.

THREE THOUSAND POUNDS to be lett at Interest on good personal Security. Enquire of the Printers.

To be SOLD *by* PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A HOUSE and LOT in Ansonsburgh, at present occupied by BENJAMIN HUGER, Esq; very pleasantly situated on two Streets, between William Moultrie, Esqr's. and Mrs. Guerard's, with a Kitchen, Chair-House, Stables, and Room enough for a large Garden. Enquire of JOHN SCOTT.

THIS is to inform all Persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN DODD, that the Books of Accounts are lodged in the Hands of WILLIAM MASON, Esq; Attorney at Law, who has Orders to sue for all Debts unpaid after the first of June next.

All those to whom the Estate is indebted, are requested to meet at Mrs. POINSETT's, on the first of June, at 7 o'Clock in the Evening, when the Executors will attend, in Order to settle their respective Concerns.

TOLLED before me on the 20th of *April* last, by JACOB MCKAY, a black HORSE, about fourteen Hands high, and near ten Years old, he has a Star in his Forehead, and some White on his upper Lip; branded on the near Thigh 2 F. A Trotter. The Owner must prove his Property before HENRY CASSELS, J. P.

On FRIDAY *the 5th of* JUNE *next, will be sold, at public Vendue, at the Vendue-House in* GEORGE-TOWN,

ALL that PLANTATION or Tract of LAND situate on *Black River*, about six Miles from *George-Town*, containing 300 Acres, more or less, and is bounded North-East by Black River; South-East by Mr. Sarrazin's Land; North-West by John Glen's Land, and South-West by Land unknown:—Late the Property of WILLIAM SMITH, deceased, and sold under Execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *P. M.*

JOHN BLOTT,
Upholsterer AND **Paper-hanger,**
At his SHOP *in* BROAD-STREET, *near* KING-STREET,

CONTINUES to make, cover, and stuff Sophas, Easy Chairs, French Elbow Ditto, Nail-over Ditto, false Seats, and performs all other Work in that BRANCH—Bed Furniture, and Window Curtains of all Kinds, made after the neatest and most fashionable Manner; also Silk and Thread Pavilions: He likewise makes and sells, better and cheaper than can be imported, for Cash, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Matrasses, &c.—Venetian Blinds for keeping Rooms cool, by admitting the Air, and keeping out the Sun; Canvas Bottoms for Bedsteads, with every other Article in the UPHOLSTERY BUSINESS.—Paper hung in Town or Country. Those who please to encourage him, may depend on having their Work done in a neat and durable Manner, and on the lowest Terms, for Cash, or short Credit.

SIMON TUFTS,
Near the EXCHANGE,
Has for SALE,

JAMAICA, West-India, and Northward Rum; Brandy, Gin, and Arrack; Loaf and Brown Sugar; Lime-Juice; Claret, Madera, and Port Wines, by the Dozen; some Pots of mixt Sweet-Meats; dry'd Citron; Raisins; a few exceeding good Northward Hams; coarse Salt; Vinegar, &c.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS at a Court of Common-Pleas, begun and holden in Charles-Town, on Tuesday the 12th Day of May, 1772,

ANDREW LORD, JEREMIAH SAVAGE, THOMAS-LOUGHTON SMITH, RICHARD PARK STOBO, and CHRISTOPHER PETER,

Being duly summoned and returned, to serve as JURORS at the said Court, made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance: THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That they will be fined in the Sum of *Five Pounds* Proclamation-Money, each, unless they shall respectively, make good and sufficient Excuses, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, on or before the first Tuesday in July next. JAMES JOHNSTON, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, May 12, 1772.

To be sold a great Bargain,
Or exchanged for an equal Value in any Part of the Town,
Two Tenements on Guignard-street.
SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

RUN AWAY, or STOLEN from the Subscriber, the 29th of September last, a Mulatto Fellow, named DICK, of a middle Size, a little Bow-kneed, a small Scar on his left Knee, and about Twenty Years of Age; can work at the Shoe-maker's Business.—He has endeavoured to pass by the Name of JOHN, or TOM MACKLIN. The last Accounts of him were from the Head of Tyger River, where he was seen with a Couple of noted Villains, *George Bennet* and *Joseph Dotay*, who have now a Hue and Cry after them. Any Person that will secure the said Slave, and deliver him to me on *Broad River*, near the *Fish Ford*, shall receive the above Reward.—He is a remarkable Whistler, and plays on the Violin. DAVID HOPKINS.

JAMES McCALL,

GIVES Notice for the LAST TIME, to all whom it may Concern, That he has taken his Passage in the Ship ANN, Capt. DUNCAN, for LONDON, and desires all Persons indebted, to settle immediately with him, or in his Absence, with either of his Attornies.

JOHN McCALL,
JOSHUA WARD,
JOHN McCALL, jun.

RUN away from on board the Ship CAROLINA PACKET, Capt. TURNER, about three Weeks ago, an indented Servant Man, a Bricklayer by Trade, named

WILLIAM DICK.

Had on a grey Coat, has red Hair, fair Complexion, and talks very broad Scotch. Whoever delivers him to the Subscriber, in whose Hands his Indentures are left, shall receive a GUINEA Reward; and whoever harbours, entertains, or employs the said Run-away, may depend on being prosecuted with the utmost Rigour the Law will allow. JOHN CHAMPNEYS.

STRAYED from Charles-Town Green, the 25th ult. a bright bay GELDING, about 15 Hands high, branded on the mounting Shoulder (k); a natural Pacer, the Whole of his Mane lately trimmed in a Bow, and has several small white Spots on his Back. Any Person taking up the said Horse, and delivering him to the Subscriber in Charles-Town, shall receive a Reward of TEN POUNDS.

May 12, 1772. THOMAS HEYWARD, sen.

THE first of this Instant, May, a CALF was taken up at my Plantion on Cooper River, with a Rope round its Neck. The Owner may hear of it, by applying in Charles-Town, to GEORGE SMITH.

TOLLED before me, By *William Dewson*, a dark bay or brown trotting Horse, with a star in his forehead, nine years old, about 13 hands high, branded on the off buttock IK.

By *Charles Partin*, a brindle Steer, five years old, marked with a swallow fork and a half moon in each ear, and branded 7, with a crook out of the middle.

Likewise a brindle and white pied Bull, neither branded nor marked, supposed to be eight or nine years old.

The owners must prove their property in Craven county, near the Boundary Line, before JOHN PERKINS, J. P.

ATKINSON & SYKES,

Have just imported in the Brigantine Charles-Town Packet, Samuel Wright *Master, from* PHILADELPHIA,

SUPERFINE FLOUR in Barrels and Half Barrels; Ship and Pilot BREAD; Milk, Water and Butter BISKET; sweet CYDER, and a few Hundred Bushels of INDIAN CORN, to be sold at their Store in Broad-Street, on the most reasonblest Terms.

Choice LONDON *and* NEW-YORK

MADERA WINE,

In Pipes and Quarter-Casks, to be SOLD by WILLIAM WEBB.

JUST IMPORTED,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

In the Ship ANN, *Captain* JAMES DUNCAN, *and other Vessels lately arrived from* LONDON *and* BRISTOL,

An ASSORTMENT of GOODS:

Whereof the following are Part, viz.

PRINTED Lawns, Cottons, Callicoes, and Linens, Copper-plates; Long and Clear Lawns; Cambricks; 6-4th and Yard-wide Muslins; Humhums; white Callicoes; 10-4, 8-4 and 6-4th Huckabacks; corded and figured Dimities; plain and figured Modes; Sarlenets; plain and ftriped India Perfians; Bombazeens; Silk Ginghams; Barcelona, Gauze, and other Handkerchiefs; plain, ftriped, and figured Pavilion Gauze; Englifh and Flanders Bed-Ticks and Bunts; Damafk and Diaper Table-Cloths; Towelling and Clouting Ditto; Platilloes; Britannias; Piftol-Lawns; Nankeens; Duroys; Sagathies; Thickfets; Tammies; Durants; Calimancoes; Shalloons; white and coloured Ruffia Drab; brown Holland:—An Aſſortment of 7 8th and Yard-wide Linens, from 10*d.* to 40*s.* per Yard:—An Aſſortment of moſt Kinds of Thread; Sewing Silk, and neat and faſhionable Ribbons; Dreſſing and other Looking-Glaſſes; Silver, Pinchbeck, and Taylors Thimbles; Brooms and Bruſhes:—An Aſſortment of Knives and Forks, and other Cutlery; Women's Fans, Gloves, and Maſks; Silk Umbrellas; Bohea-Tea; fingle-refined Sugar; Writing Paper; Wafers and Sealing-Wax:—A Variety of Beaver, Caſtor, and Felt Hats; Broad Hoes; Palling and Broad Axes; Spades, and moſt other Plantation Tools; 40*d.* 30*d.* 20*d.* 10*d.* 6*d.* 5*d.* 4*d.* and 3*d.* Nails; Brads; Tacks; Bullens; Coffin Furniture; Linſeed Oil; Glue, and Paints; good ſtrong Vinegar; Florence Oil, and Spices:—An Aſſortment of Family Medicines, among which are, *Keyſer's* and *Spaldman's* Pills; with a ſmall Collection of Books, treating chiefly on Health, and the Cure of Diſeaſes, wrote by ſome of the moſt eminent Phyſicians: Which, together with a Variety of other Articles, he will diſpoſe of on the moſt REASONABLE TERMS, at his Store near *Aſhepoo-Bridge*.

St. Bartholomew's Parifh, April 28, 1772. } *James Bolton.*

STUKES

HATH IMPORTED,

In the Ship CAROLINA MERCHANT, *Capt.* MASKAL, *from* LONDON,

The following ARTICLES;

Which, with thoſe imported by the Ship LONDON, *Captain* CURLING, *make a* COMPLETE ASSORTMENT *of*

European & East-India Goods,

SUITABLE TO THE PRESENT SEASON,

Which he will ſell *extraordinary cheap* for CASH, or on SHORT CREDIT, at his Store in *King-ſtreet*, near *Broad-ſtreet*:

Three-quarters Iriſh Linens,
Seven-eights ditto,
Yard-wide ditto,
Nine-eights Iriſh Sheeting,
Garlix, Long Lawns,
Minionet Lawns, Cambricks,
Huckabacks, clouting Diapers,
Yard-wide Jackonet Muſlins,
Five quarters wide ditto,
Six-quarters wide Muſlins,
Five-quarters wide Check ditto,
Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
Yard-wide Book Muſlins,
Six-quarters wide ditto,
Printed Callicoes,
Ditto bordered Petticoats,
Blue and white Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Red and white ditto,
India Silk ditto,
Fine white Humhum for Gowns
Black Mantua,
Crow-coloured ditto,
Perſians of all Colours,
Sarſenets, Modes and Satting,
Beautiful coloured rich Mantuas of the neweſt Faſhions,
Silk Lorettoes for Mens Waiſtcoats,
Cotton Hollands, flowered Dimity,
Fine white Stay-Tick,
Wove Lawn Aprons,
Needle-work ditto,
Velvet Collars of all Sorts,
Womens white Silk Mitts,
Black ditto,
White Gloves,
Black Patent ditto,
Womens Silk Stockings,
Cotton ditto,
Bath Steel-top Thimbles,
Silver ditto,
Sciſſar Chains,
Boys Watches,
Mens brown Thread Hoſe,
Ditto white and coloured,
Ditto Mens white ſpun Silk,
Ditto marbled and figured,
Mens and Boys Felt Hats,
Ditto natural-coloured ditto,
Youths faſhionable Fan-Tail Hats,
Ditto Whimſeys,
Mens Fan-tail Hats, new Faſhion,
Ditto natural-coloured,
Ditto Nivernois,
Poland Starch,
Ladies and Gentlemens Pocket-Books,
Four Sheet MAPS of the World,
Ditto of Aſia and Africa,
Black Pepper,
Nutmeg,
Cinnamon,
Cloves and Mace,
Small Fig Blue,
Salt Petre,
Hair Powder,
Curious Pictures,
Paper Caſes, and
Paper of all Sorts.

N. B. *A YOUTH of about* 14 *Years old, of a reputable Family, of a good Diſpoſition, and can write a good Hand, if wanted as an* APPRENTICE.

For PORTUGAL, *or* COWES, *and a* MARKET,

THE SHIP

TRUMAN,

JOSHUA SHEPHEARD, Maſter.

BURTHEN about Eight Hundred and Fifty Barrels of RICE, will be ready to take on board in Ten Days:—Has Part of her Cargo already engaged.——For Freight of the Remainder, apply to POWELL, HOPTON, & Co.

MARY GRIFFITH,

Four Doors from Mr. *Wainwright's* in *King-Street*,

Has imported in the Carolina Merchant, *Captain* Maſkall,

A LARGE Aſſortment of FAN MOUNTS of the neweſt Faſhion, of various Colours, and moſt beautiful Patterns; alſo, carved and painted Ivory Fan-Sticks, and every Material belonging to the FAN-TRADE, Net Hoods, Silk Purſes, &c.—Blonds and Gauzes cleaned in the French Method, to look like new, and all Kinds of Foreign and Minionet Laces.

TO BE LET,

(And may be entered immediately.)

A NEAT convenient TENEMENT, in *Guignard's* Street, ſituated between Mrs. SIMPSON's, and Mr. WILLIAM GRAHAM.——For Particulars, enquire of Meſſrs. HALL & SMITH, or ISAAC MOTTE.

For PHILADELPHIA,

THE BRIGANTINE

Charles-Town Packet,

SAMUEL WRIGHT, Maſter.

HAS excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail by the fifteenth Inſtant. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ATKINSON & SYKES, ſaid Maſter on board at Rowand's Wharf, or JOHN JAMES.

For PHILADELPHIA,

THE BRIGANTINE

FRIENDSHIP,

JOSEPH BLEWER, Maſter.

HAS good Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient Speed.—For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter on Board, at the Market Wharf, or DANIEL & ISAAC BOURDEAUX.

☞ Exceeding fine WHITE FLINT CORN to be ſold on Board the ſaid Veſſel.—Apply as above.

For BRISTOL,

(Will be ready to ſail by the 15*th Inſtant)*

THE SHIP

GOVERNOR-WRIGHT,

THOMAS HALL, MASTER.

SHE has good Accommodations for Paſſengers.—Any inclined to go, may apply to Capt. HALL on *Eveleigh's* Wharf.

TO BE LET,

(And may be entered on the 1*ſt of* July *next,)*

THAT agreeably ſituated and very convenient HOUSE in *Elizabeth-Town*, at preſent occupied by DAVID GUERARD, Eſquire.——For Terms, enquire of TIMOTHY CROSBY.

To be SOLD,

On FRIDAY *the Fifteenth of* MAY *Inſtant,*

A CARGO OF

One Hundred and One

HEALTHY & PRIME

SLAVES,

JUST arrived in the Bark MOLLY, JOHN MOORE, Maſter, directly from GAMBIA, *a Rice Country*, by ANDREW LORD.

Twelve Months Credit (without Intereſt) will be given.

To be SOLD, by public Outcry,

On Thurſday the 21*ſt of May, Inſt. by Meſſrs.* Oats & Ruſſel,

EIGHT NEGROES (ſome of them extraordinary good Houſe-Carpenters) being Part of the Perſonal Eſtate of Mr. JAMES GORDON, deceaſed.—— The Condition of the Sale is, Credit to the Firſt of January 1773, paying Intereſt, and giving ſuch Security as ſhall be approved of, by MARY GORDON, *Adminiſtratrix.*

ABSENTED himſelf from his Maſter, *John Bayley*, Eſq; of Barbados (ſince deceaſed) a likely Barbadian NEGRO MAN, named MONDAY; he is about 23 or 24 Years of Age, black ſkin'd, about 5 Feet and an Half high, and has a Defect in his left Eye, occaſioned by a Blow:—He left the Iſland in an open Boat, with ſome Whites who went off for Debt; the ſaid Fellow is a Sailor by Calling. If he will return to his Maſter, *Thomas Wiltſhire*, Eſq; whoſe Property he now is, he ſhall be pardoned; and, whoever will ſecure, and ſend him to ALEXANDER ROSE, Eſq; ſhall receive *Fifty Pounds* Reward.

TOLLED before me, by *Nicholas Yon*, a black pyed ſteer, 5 years old, marked in the right ear with a crop, an upper and an under keel, and in the left ear with a ſlit underneath, branded W, and ſomething elſe not to be made out.

By *Adam Wofone*, an iron grey gelding, with a long ſtar and ſnip, a grey tail, three white feet, about 13 hands and a half high, about 8 years old, branded on the mounting ſhoulder ⅄.

By *Henry Wofone*, a yellow bay gelding, with ſome ſaddle ſpots, a natural pacer, about 14 hands high, ſeven years old, branded on the mounting ſhoulder I, and mounting buttock R.

The owners of the ſaid ſtrays muſt prove their property at Orangeburgh, before LEWIS GOLSAN, J. P.

Keyſer's PILLS, and *Maredant's* DROPS, may be had at the Printing-Office near the Exchange.

JUST IMPORTED,

Bohea, Green, & Hyſon Tea,

Choſen by a good Judge from a very large Quantity, and are of an *extra* QUALITY:

WHICH,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Manchester and Linen ARTICLES,

Will be ſold CHEAP, eſpecially for *Caſh*, and when a Quantity is taken to ſell again.

Hawkins, Petrie, & Co.

SPERMACETI CANDLES,

AND

A few BARRELS of exceeding good

RHODE-ISLAND BEER,

To be SOLD, by NATHANIEL RUSSELL.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

BAMPFEILD & OWEN,

Expired the Firſt INSTANT:

THEY requeſt all thoſe indebted to them, to ſettle to their Satisfaction, by the firſt of *July* next; and will be obliged to their Friends for their Cuſtom to

JOHN OWEN, & Comp.

The preſent Firm of the Houſe.

ROBERTS & TAYLOR

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

A handſome London-made Riding-Chaiſe;

WHICH will be ſold very cheap for *Caſh* or *ſhort Credit*:—Likewiſe, Womens black Calimanco, Brocade and Satin PUMPS;—Childrens red and black Leather ditto;—broad Hoes and Rice Sieves;—a Quantity of OSNABRUGS, IRISH and CHECK LINEN, bought remarkable cheap, will be ſold at NINE for ONE, Caſh.

THREE NEGRO FELLOWS, Coopers, to be SOLD, at the Vendue Houſe, on TUESDAY the *Nineteenth* Inſtant.——Credit will be given to the *Firſt* of *January* next, paying Intereſt, and giving Security if required.

May 5, 1772. OATS & RUSSEL.

JOHN JAMES,

AT HIS STORE ON ROWAND's WHARF,

Has juſt imported in the Brigt. CHARLES-TOWN PACKET, SAMUEL WRIGHT *Maſter, from* PHILADELPHIA,

LEWIS's ſuperfine FLOUR in Barrels, Half Barrels and Kegs; Hopkins's Milk, Butter and Water Bread, Ship Bread; ſalt-petred Hams; Horſe Collars and Hames; INDIAN CORN; Cyder; Cyder-Royal; Double and Single Beer, in Barrels and Half Barrels; Boxes of Muſtard; ſome very neat round Top and high Back WINDSOR-CHAIRS, &c. &c.

Exceeding good Madera Wine, Muſcovado Sugar, Jamaica and Weſt-India Rum, to be ſold by THOMAS EVELEIGH.

CHARLES-TOWN, MAY 2, 1772.

MESSIEURS THOMAS JERVEY, and WILLIAM MILLIGAN, having aſſigned all their Bonds, Notes, Book Debts, and other Effects, to us, the Subſcribers, in Truſt, for paying, out of the Monies ariſing therefrom, ſuch of their Creditors, as ſhall within Three Months from this Day, conſent and agree to receive a Dividend of their Demands, in Average and Proportion, as far as the ſaid Monies ſhall extend; thoſe therefore of their Creditors, that are or ſhall be willing to come in upon the Terms above-mentioned, are deſired to ſignify their Conſent, and tranſmit an Accompt of their Demands duly atteſted, within the Time preſcribed.—The Books of Accompts, &c. are in the Hands of *Daniel Bourdeaux*, at his Houſe in Tradd-Street, nearly oppoſite to John Savage's Stores, to whom, or to *Joſiah Smith*, jun. and any other Perſon they ſhall appoint to collect, all Perſons indebted to ſaid JERVEY & MILLIGAN, it is expected will make immediate Payment, and thereby prevent further Trouble and Expence.

ROGER SMITH,
SAMUEL LEGARE,
ALEXANDER CHISHOLME,
DANIEL BOURDEAUX,
JOSIAH SMITH, jun. } *Aſſignees.*

N. B. The STORE GOODS of the ſaid JERVEY & MILLIGAN, conſiſting of Brandy, Rum, Wine, Cordials, Bread, Flour, Chocolate, Coffee, Sugar, Pigtail Tobacco, Men and Womens Shoes, Dry Goods, a Riding Chair, and other Articles, will be SOLD at the VENDUE-HOUSE, on THURSDAY the 14th Inſtant.

THE undermentioned STRAYS have been taken up and tolled before me by the following perſons, viz.

By Mr. *John Miles*, a cheſnut ſorrel mare, about 14 hands high, a few white hairs in her forehead, branded on the mounting buttock B-S; taken up by him at his range at Toogodo, where ſhe has kept for theſe three years paſt, no perſon in his neighbourhood claiming her.

By *Edward Wallace*, of Charles-Town Neck, a brown bay gelding, about 13 hands and a half high, a large blaze down his face, a blotched brand on the off ſhoulder, his back much galled, his ſides and breaſt bears the marks of old galls by traces.

By *Iſaac Ferras*, a blackiſh brown or mouſe coloured gelding, aged, about 13 hands and a half high, an old ſcar on his near thigh, his near hind foot and part of his hoof white, branded on the off buttock ſomething like W E, but his old hair not being ſhed, it cannot be ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed ſo as to be made out; taken up as a ſtray in the old fields near Aſhley ferry, where ſaid gelding has been upwards of twelve months paſt.

The owners may apply to, and prove their property in Charles-Town, before WILLIAM MASON, J. P.

Charles-Town: Printed by POWELL, HUGHES, & Co. at the Printing-Office on the Bay, near the Exchange;

Where ADVERTISEMENTS are taken in, and every Branch of the PRINTING BUSINESS performed with Accuracy, Neatneſs, and the greateſt Diſpatch: Of whom may be had, all Kinds of BLANKS made Uſe of in this Province, printed on neat Types and good Paper.

SUPPLEMENT to the South-Carolina GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 1892.] THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1772.

NEWMAN SWALLOW,

Has for Sale at his Store on the Bay, near the old Vendue-House, for Cash or short Credit,

OLD Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northward RUM by the Hogshead, Quarter-Cask, or smaller Quantity.—Old Madera WINE by the Quarter-Cask or Dozen.—Red Port, Claret, and Fronteniac WINES by the Dozen Bottles.—Arrack, Brandy, Geneva, Cherry Bounce, and White-Wine Vinegar. Best London Porter in Casks, and by the Dozen.—Coffee, Chocolate, and Bohea Tea.—Loaf and Muscovado Sugar.—Tamarinds, Sweet-Meats, Mustard, Glauber Salts, Starch, coarse and fine Salt, Mens fine and felt Hats, well cured Salt-petred Hams, Gammons and Flitches, ditto Northward Hams, superfine Philadelphia Flour in Kegs and half Barrels, Milk and Water Bread, imported in the last Vessels.—Raisins of the Sun, excellent West-India Cordials in Cases, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE,

A PLANTATION at STONO, in *St. Paul's* Parish, within Eighteen Miles of Charles-Town, containing about One Thousand three Hundred and Fifty Acres, divided into two complete and valuable TRACTS, bounding to the East on the West Branch of *Stono* River, to the South on Land of Mr. Archibald Stanyarne, to the West on Land of Mr. James Stanyarne, to the North on Lands of the said James Stanyarne, Mr. Robert Rowand, and Charles Elliott, Esq. —Both the Swamp and High Land are of the best Quality, equal to any and superior to most in that Parish, being contiguous to the River.—The low Grounds may be drained, planted, and kept dry, when all others higher up the Swamp are overflowed. —The uncleared Swamp is well-stocked with excellent Cypress. —On one of the Tracts is a good Landing, that admits Boats of large Burthen within Half a Mile of the Barn and Rice Fields.—There are on said Tract, a new Rice Machine, all necessary Buildings, and a considerable Quantity of Swamp and High Land in proper Order for planting this Season.

Credit on Interest will be given, for any reasonable Number of Years. Persons desirous to know further Particulars relative to the said Land, or purchase both or either of the above Tracts, or Part of the above Plantation, divided in any other Manner, may apply to JOHN RUTLEDGE.

THE Subscriber has just imported, a great Variety of best superfine Broad Cloths, Bath Coating, &c. with suitable Trimmings.—His Customers may depend on having their Work faithfully done, and on the shortest Notice.

JOHN WARD, TAYLOR.

THE Masters of such Vessels as discharge their BALLAST at my Wharf, this CROP, may have their Water for filling, and if they load there, shall be charged no Wharfage. — GENTLEMEN who order their Crops there constantly may depend on never wanting STORAGE.

CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN.

To be SOLD by private Contract,

THE FOLLOWING

TRACTS of LAND,

TWO HUNDRED ACRES, on the east side of Broad River, the only situation (within many miles) for a Grist-Mill, the country thereabout being very thick settled:—It is also a healthy spot, affording the greatest variety of agreeable prospects, and is equally good for Indico, &c.

One hundred and fifty ACRES, on the north side of Broad River; butting on land laid out to *John Hunt*, Esq; equal in quality to any lands thereabout.

Fifty ACRES, within Saxe-Gotha Township, upon a branch called Sandy Run; an exceeding good situation for a Mill.

Three hundred and fifty ACRES, between the Congaree and Wateree Rivers; bounded on lands originally granted to *Vincent Simmons*, *William Hart*, *Thomas Howell*, and *George Haig*, not inferior in quality to any land in those parts.

Two hundred ACRES, situated on the north side of the Congaree River, upon a branch called Cabbin Branch, adjoining to lands at present the property of *James Daniel*.

Two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, at the Ridge, upon Cloud's Creek; bounding to the south, on land originally granted to *John Carlin*.

One hundred and fifty acres of LAND, in the Fork between Broad and Saludy Rivers, on the south side of Collins's River.

All the above LANDS, were originally the property of *John Pearson*, Esq; who was a surveyor in this province, and a good judge of land; wherefore it is to be presumed, he would not take up any but the best, or situated for some particular advantage.

One thousand ACRES, on the Wateree River, all high river-swamp, not inferior to any land in the province; butting and bounding on lands laid out to Col. *Henry Hyrne*, and *Benjamin Elliott*, Esquire.

Three hundred acres of LAND, in St. Mark's Parish, Craven County, mostly swamp; granted to *Robert Knox*, and esteemed a very valuable Tract.

One hundred acres of LAND, in Craven County; bounded by land of *James Bowman*, originally granted to *Mathew Bowman*.

Five hundred and seventy-eight ACRES, in St. Bartholomew's Parish, on the head of Island Creek; bounded by land of Mr. *North*, and Mr. *Dandridge*.

The purchasers of the above TRACTS, may have twelve months credit, paying interest and giving security. Apply to JOHN WARD,
PETER LEGER.

TO BE SOLD,

A Middle aged NEGRO WENCH, who is an excellent Cook, can do any Kind of made Dishes, Pastry, &c. also washes, and gets up Linnen with the greatest Nicety; her Daughter, a Mulatto about six Years old, may be sold with her.—Enquire of the Printer.

ANDREW LORD,

HAVING Sold all his Stock of DRY GOODS, to Messrs. JOHN WOODBURY & PETER LORD, will be much obliged to his former Customers, to continue their Dealings with those Gentlemen at the same STORE.

JOHN WOODBERRY, AND PETER LORD,

INFORMS their Friends and the Public in general, that they have entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of

WOODBERRY & LORD,

And that they will be much obliged to the Friends of Mr. ANDREW LORD, for the Continuance of their Favours, as they are determined to sell cheap, and will be very punctual in executing both Town and Country Orders.

N. B. They have best Bridport Canvas, and English Sail Cloth of all Numbers, to be sold at Eight and an Half for One, CASH. [t. f.]

To be SOLD,

A Valuable Tract of LAND, on COOSAWHATCHIE, adjoining the Lands late of Mr. *Elijah Prioleau*, containing two Thousand Acres, one Half of which is extraordinary good Swamp, and a great Part of the rest very rich high Land: the Country thereabouts has lately been very much improved, many considerable Settlements being formed, which has much encreased the Value of Lands:—A sufficient Quantity of the high Land is cleared for planting Provisions and making Settlements, on which Indigo was planted, and the good Quality ascertained. Enquire of

RAWLINS LOWNDES.

TO BE SOLD by the subscriber, at PRIVATE SALE,

THE valuable tract of LAND on *Great Pedee* River, whereon he now lives; containing one thousand and ninety acres, of which one hundred and seventy is cleared, and under fences, with good new buildings thereon, and esteemed the best tract on the said River.

ALSO, Twenty other tracts of LAND, part in North-Carolina, and part in this province, mostly very good for the culture of Corn, Indico, Hemp, or Tobacco, and lying in a healthy part of the country. Any honest person may have one or two years credit, for any of the said Lands, giving security if required, on receiving the titles; and may know the price of each tract, by applying in *Charles-Town*, to WILLIAM ANCRUM and AARON LOOCOCK, or on the premises, to

THOMAS WADE.

RUN-AWAY from JONATHAN BRYAN in *Georgia*, TWO NEGROES; one a likely young Fellow, Country born, named

CHARLES.

The other an elderly Fellow, named

FRANK,

and known in Charles-Town by the Name of

MACKENZIE's TOM.

Whoever takes them up, and delivers them to the Warden of Work-House in Charles-Town, or to Mr. BRYAN in Georgia, shall have TEN POUNDS for each.—They are supposed to be in Charles-Town.

SUPPOSED to have lost himself at the dividing road near serjeant *Campbell's*, on his way to my plantation at the *Congarees*, about the first of February last, a negro man, named

ROGER,

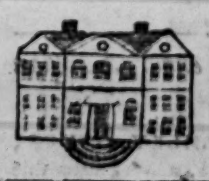
Who can speak tolerable good English, and has been in this province eight or ten years; he lately belonged to Mrs. MARY BULL, of Prince William's parish, deceased. Any person who will deliver him to Col. WILLIAM THOMSON, at the *Congarees*, or to me in *Charles-Town*, shall be well rewarded.

MILES BREWTON.

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named MAIDSTONE, about Forty-five Years old, lately purchased at the Sale of Mr. JAMES LE BAS Estate, at *Monck's Corner*. Whoever delivers him to the Warden of the Work-house in *Charles-Town*, shall receive a Reward of TWENTY POUNDS, with all reasonable Charges, and the like Reward for Proof of his being harboured by Negroes, and ONE HUNDRED POUNDS if by white Persons, to be paid on Conviction.

JAMES SINKLER.

To be SOLD, by private Contract,



MY HOUSE and LOT in KING-STREET, being One Hundred Feet in front, and Two Hundred in Depth, with all the Buildings thereon.

Any Person inclinable to purchase, may apply to JOHN MARLEY.

RUN AWAY from the Plantation of the late CHARLES LOWNDES, Esq; near *Ferguson's* Ferry, in *February* last, a Negro Woman, named AMEY, this Country born, pretty black, very sensible, and has a numerous Acquaintance thereabouts, and at *Goose-Creek*, where she was bred:—She is about Thirty Years of Age, has been seen in Charles-Town, selling Things about the Streets, pretending to be a free Woman. TWENTY POUNDS Reward, will be given for apprehending her, and the utmost Rigour of the Law exerted in prosecuting those, who harbour her, by

RAWLINS LOWNDES.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. EDWARD DEMPSEY, deceased, either by Bond, Book-Debt, or otherwise, are desired to settle the same with the Subscriber, as soon as possible:—And those to whom the said Estate is indebted, are requested to deliver in their Accompts, properly attested, to SAMUEL GREVILLE.

For SALE, by private CONTRACT,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, in St. BARTHOLOMEW's Parish, containing 1039 Acres, butting and bounding on Lands of Doctor *Peter Spence*, the late *Thomas Melvin's*, *Thomas Roberts's*, and Estate of *William Middleton*, *James Postell's*, and *John Izard*, Esqrs. about two Miles from JACKSONBOROUGH; as fit for Corn and Indico, as any Tract in the Province, and has a very fine Reserve of Water, proper for Indico-making, which never dries:—Three Hundred and Twenty Acres thereof, choice Swamp; Two Hundred and Fifty of which, are Tupelo and Cypress Land, the major Part well-timbered with Cypress; the rest sure, good Rice Land, some Part thereof being an additional Purchase.—Thereon are, a good Dwelling-House and Barn, with Brick Chimnies, Stables for ten Horses, with a Carriage-House that will hold three Carriages, and every other Building necessary upon a Plantation; the whole in good Order, and well fenced:—It's Pasture is not excelled by any. The Purchaser may have a Year's Credit, paying Interest. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may treat with ROBERT WELLS, or

[t. f.] GODIN GUERARD.

TWO ENGLISH HORSES,

BABRAHAM,

Got by BABRAHAM,

AND

LOFTY,

Got by SNAP,

WILL COVER this Season at Mr. *Arthur Middleton's* Plantation, upon Ashley River, each at TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS a Mare, and a DOLLAR to the Groom.—The Mares will be well taken Care of, and those which do not prove with Foal this Season, may be sent the next *gratis*. ISAAC WAGGETT, *Groom*.

N. B. The Horses are as likely, and at high-blooded as any in the Province, and neither of them will cover the next Season under FIVE POUNDS STERLING.

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber's Plantation, on St. Helena-Island, on the 26th of April last, a Negro Fellow, named MAY, this Country born; he is about five feet high, very stoutly made, and about Thirty-three Years of Age; he is well known in this Province, particularly at the back Cow-Pens, and supposed to be harboured at Mr. ABRAHAM WAIGHT's. A Reward of TWENTY POUNDS will be paid on the Delivery of the said Run-away to me, or the Warden of the Work-House in Charles-Town, and all reasonable Charges. As he is an old Offender, he may not be easily taken, therefore I offer ONE HUNDRED POUNDS on the Delivery of his Head to me. If the said Run-away, is harboured by any white Person, I offer FORTY POUNDS Reward, and if by a Negro TWENTY POUNDS, upon Conviction of the Offender. 11 WILLIAM WAIGHT.

MORO,

COVERS this Season at THOMAS FERGUSON, Esqr's. Plantation at *Spoon Savannah*, upon the same Terms he did last Season. Any Gentleman that sent Mares last Year, that did not prove with Foal, may send them this Year gratis.

N. B. Good Care will be taken of the Mares. 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION at *Stono*, possessed formerly by Mrs. Penfold, containing Five Hundred Acres, adjoining Lands of Thomas Farr, senior, Archibald Stanyarne, and Joseph Smith, Esqrs. One Hundred Acres is good Rice Land, the Remainder fit for Indigo and Corn; there is, a good Dwelling-House, Barn, and other convenient Buildings on the said Plantation; and its Distance from Stono Landing, doth not exceed a Mile.—Whoever is inclinable to purchase the above Plantation, must apply to ALEXANDER HARVEY.

WENT off about the first of *December* last, from the Subscriber's Plantation, on *Asheepoo Great Swamp*, two NEGRO MEN, of the *Ebo* or *Calabar* Country, named SPRING and MAY:——They both had on white Negro Cloth Jackets, Breeches, and Robbins; neither of them could speak much English. SPRING is a likely active Fellow, of a black Complexion, about 22 Years of Age, five Feet nine Inches high, with lively Eyes. MAY is a likely black Fellow, about 22 Years of Age, five Feet five Inches high, small featured with a small Beard on his Chin.

It is suspected that the said NEGROES are carried off by some Villains, about the *Saltketcher's*, and harboured or disposed of in the back Country, or *Georgia*.

Whoever will deliver said Negroes to the Subsciber in *Charles-Town*, or at his Plantation on *Asheepoo*, shall receive a Reward of *Ten Dollars* for each, with all reasonable Charges; and whoever will give information of their being harboured, shall receive, upon Conviction of the Offender, if a white Person, FIFTY POUNDS, and if by a Negro, TWENTY POUNDS, from

JOHN WARD.

THE Co-partnership of DRAYTON & EDMANSON, Gunsmiths, being dissolved by mutual Consent, the Subscriber (in whose Hands the Books of the said Co-partnership are lodged) requests the Favour of all those any Wise indebted thereto, forthwith to discharge their respective Accompts, &c. to him, JOHN DRAYTON.

Who now carries on the Business by himself, at the old Shop, and will be much obliged to such of the Customers of the late Co-partnership, and all others who shall be pleased to employ him; and assures them, that their Work shall be faithfully done, with the quickest Dispatch.

STOLEN or strayed, off Charles-Town Green, a black MARE, about thirteen Hands and a Half high, branded on the near Buttock or Shoulder O R. Whoever delivers the said Mare to the Subscriber in Charles-Town, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

PAUL PRITCHARD.

South-Carolina. *Public Treasury, April 27th, 1772.*

THE JUSTICES living and residing within the Parishes of *St. Philip* and *St. Michael, Charles-Town*, having, on EASTER-MONDAY, granted their CERTIFICATES to the under-mentioned Persons; they are hereby required to call at this Office, and take out their LICENCES, on or before the 15th of next Month, at farthest

HENRY PERONNEAU,
BENJAMIN DART,
} *Joint Public-Treasurers.*

Names.	*Places of Residence.*
AMOS, JAMES	Upon the Bay
Allen, Margaret	White Point
Adamson, Dorothy	King-street
Bohner, Godfried	Meeting-street
Burkmyer, John Daniel	King-street
Benheld, John	Elliott-street
Boudrot, Mary	Guignard-street
Blankenhorn, Henry	King-street
Butler, Sarah	Upon the Bay
Brennan, Eugene	Elliott-street
Blacklidge, Zachariah	Trott's-Point
Bull, Fenwicke	Upon the Bay
Byers, Robert	King-street
Bryan, John	King-street
Bishop, John	Upon the Bay
Beard, Joshua	Meeting-street
Brigs, Elizabeth	Meeting-street
Bagshaw, Thomas	Upon the Bay
Ball, Ann	Tradd-street
Calwell, Elizabeth	Dutch Town
Chauvet, Susannah	Meeting-street
Creighton, William	King-street
Cooke, Eleanor	On the Bay
Chappel, John	Queen-street
Caldwell, Rebecca	Bedon's-Alley
Cross, Samuel	King-street
Davis, William	Up the Path
Dickenson, Avis	Tradd-street
Davie, Ann	Chalmers's-Alley
Eustace, Thomas	King-street
Emerson, Joshua	King-street
Egan, Dennis	Up the Path
Edwards, Martha	On the Bay
Fisher, Ann	Dutch Town
Fittig, Barbara	King-street
Fardoe, Bridget	Union-street
Francis, Vincent	On the Bay
Farquhar, Robert	Tradd-street
Florin, Lucas	King-street
Fitzpatrick, William	Union-street
Fallows, James	On the Bay
Gruber, Christian	King-street
Golshan, John	King-street
Graham, Elizabeth	Union-street
Gros, Catharine	King-street
Gilchrist, Elizabeth	Union-street
Harvey, Thomas	Market-Square
Harris, Thomas	Tradd-street
Hulme, William	On the Bay
Hatfield, Sarah	King-street
Hart, Joshua	On the Bay
Horn, Peter	King-street
Holliday, William	Broad-street
Heady, Susannah	Trott's-Point
Hawes, Ann	Up the Path
Kysell, Esther	King-street
Keller, Elizabeth	Queen-street
Khun, George	King-street
Lewis, Ann	Union-street
Lehre, Mary	Up the Path
Levy, Joseph	New-Market
Lochon, Mary	Guignard's-street
Mackenzie, Jane	Union-street
Mackenzie, Rebecca	Union-street
Myers, Albert	Meeting-street
Milbourn, Esther	Queen-street
Motte, Hannah	King-street
Murrell, Mary	Tradd-street
Nuffer, Herman	King-street
Powell, Joseph	Union-street
Patterson, Robert	Union-street
Prevatt, Grace	Jenkins's Alley
Poinsett, Catharine	Elliott-street
Rutledge, Rebecca	Mulatto-Alley
Rantowle, Sarah	Queen-street
Rollison, Daniel	Trott's Point
Rutherford, Isabella	King-street
Ramsay, George	Bedon's-Alley
Robertson, Sarah	King-street
Rotwell, Mary	King-street
Saltridge, Lydia	Trott's Point
Swallow, Newman	On the Bay
Stirt, Elizabeth	Elliott-street
Sayler, Catharine	Gadsden's Alley
Smith, Isabella	Unity Alley
Stevens, Mary	On the Bay
Smith, Christian	Unity Alley
Shutterling, John	Union-street
Strother, Charles	On the Bay
Strother, Richard	Market Square
Sigwald, Christian	King-street
Sheets, Christopher	Meeting-street
Stewart, Margaret	Union-street
Sanks, Mary	Union-street
Swinton, Hugh	On the Bay
Taylor, Elizabath	Union-street
Tuke, Hannah	On the Bay
Thomson, Elizabeth	Church-street
Wallace, Catharine	Union-street
Watson, Catharine	Hampstead
White, Richard	King-street
Wall, Mary	Elliott-street
Young, Mary	Price's Alley

WHEREAS the Board of High Road Commissioners of the Parish of St. PAUL, did some Time ago assess all the Male Inhabitants of the said Parish, white Persons as well as Slaves, free Negroes, Mullattoes, &c. from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty Years old, in the Sum of Twenty-seven Shillings and Six-pence per Head current Money, in order to discharge the Expences of building *Rantowle* and *Wallace*'s Bridges; and at the same Time did appoint Messrs. *James Postell*, jun. *Jacob Stevens*, jun. *Benjamin Stiles*, *William Garner*, *Roger Sanders*, and *Christian Mote*, to collect the said Assessment. And whereas the said Gentlemen did advertise the same the 8th Day of *November* last, 1771, in the public Gazette, for all Persons concerned to pay their respective Parts of the said Assessment to them, or either of them, on or before the first Day of *January*, 1772. The Board of Commissioners, now met at the Parish Church, on *Easter-Monday*, having received the Monies which the said Gentlemen collected, find that many Persons have neglected to pay their Parts of the said Tax: Therefore, the Board do agree, that the aforesaid Gentlemen do continue to receive the remaining Part of the said Assessment.—And all those Persons who have neglected to pay the same, are for the LAST Time desired to pay their Tax unto Messrs. *Isaac Macpherson*, *James Postell*, jun. *William Garner*, *Roger Sanders*, and *Christian Mote*, or either of them, on or before the 25th Day of *May* next ensuing, otherwise Executions will certainly be granted against them, without any further Notice.

By Order of the Board,
April 20, 1772. ANDREW LEITCH, *Chairman.*

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of RICHARD WALL, deceased, are desired to send in their Accompts (properly attested) to the Subscriber: And those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to
April 30, 1772. MARY WALL, *Administratrix.*

ABNER BISHOP tolled before me, the 7th Day of February last, a stray brinded COW, branded on the near hind Quarter I B, and marked with a Crop and Slit in each Ear: And also a stray Steer Yearling, with the said Cow, marked with a Crop and Hole in the right Ear, and a Crop and Slit in the left. The Owner must prove his Property before
JAMES FORD, J. P.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the RESIDENTS and NON-RESIDENTS who are possessed of Lands, Slaves, and Monies at Interest in the Parish of *St. James, Santee*, that they are assessed One Shilling and Six-pence for every Slave, One Shilling and Six-pence for every Hundred Acres of Land, and Nine-pence for every Hundred Pounds at Interest; and that they do pay the same on or before the first Tuesday in June next, to either of us.

April 20, 1772. WILLIAM CHICKEN, LEWIS MILES, } Church-Wardens.

Charles-Town, October 24, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. TORRANS, & POAUG, of *Charles-Town*, Merchants, have assigned all their Debts and Effects to the Subscribers, in Trust, for paying out of the Money to arise therefrom, such of the Creditors of the said TORRANS & POAUG, as shall within Twelve Months from this Day, consent and agree to receive a Dividend of their Debts, in Average and Proportion, as far as the said Monny will extend, and thereupon to execute general Releases of their Demands, against the said TORRANS & POAUG.—Their other Creditors are excluded from any Share of the said Money: Therefore, those who are willing to accept Dividends upon the Terms above-mentioned, are desired to signify such Consent, and to transmit their Accounts, duly attested, within the Time above limited.

The Bill Creditors of the said TORRANS & POAUG, are desired to deliver in to the Assignees, such Bills of Exchange, as have been returned protested, in order that proper Steps may be pursued for their Recovery.

JACOB MOTTE,
WILLIAM LOGAN,
JOHN HUGER,
ALEXANDER MICHIE,
BENJAMIN HUGER,
ALEXANDER ROSE,
} *Assignees.*

To be SOLD,
Or LETT upon Lease for a Term of Years,
By the SUBSCRIBER,

HIS valuable PLANTATION on WACCAMAW, containing eight Hundred Acres of Land, all old Purchase; about One-half which is as good rich Tide Swamp as any in the Province, partly cleared, and under good Banks.—The Buildings, being mostly new, are fixed on a pleasant Bluff upon the River, and consist of a Dwelling-House well-finished, two large Barns, Pounding Machine, and all necessary Out Buildings.—The Plantation is in fine Order for a Crop, and may be entered on immediately: The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. JOSEPH ALLSTON, or
[6 m] FRANCIS GODDARD.

MANSELL & CORBETT,
Have imported in the Ship CAROLINA, *Capt.* MILES LOWLEY, *and in other late Vessels from* LONDON *and* BRISTOL,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
EUROPEAN *and* EAST-INDIA GOODS,
Most of which being bought of the Manufacturers on the very best Terms, by Mr. WALTER MANSELL, *(who resides in* England *for that purpose) will be sold very Cheap, especially for Cash, or short Credit, at their Store in* Tradd-Street,
Among which are the following ARTICLES,

A Very neat Assortment of the most fashionable broad cloths, with suitable trimmings; narrow cloths of most colours and prices; Bath coating, velvets, hair shags, and everlastings; plains, strouds, duffil blankets, bed blankets, and bed quilts; an assortment of handsome brocades; flowered and plain sattins; lutestrings and mantuas, taffaties and persians; bed furniture of a new taste, very fashionable in England, and never before imported; cotton furniture, and furniture checks; cottons, callicoes, and chints; flowered and plain lawns, muslins, gauzes, Marseilles quilting, and counterpanes, worsted and silk petticoats, cloaks, and cardinals; black feathers for ladies riding hats; japanned waiters, trays, bread baskets, and candlesticks; japanned and copper tea urns, ditto tea tables, and tea chests; yard wide and sheeting linens; table cloths, tabling linen, and towelling; marble slabs and mortars; smoke jacks; worsted epaulets for livery servants; velvet caps with tassels and bands; saddlery of all sorts; broad and narrow hoes; rice sieves; nails of all sorts; very neat fowling pieces and plantation guns; fifty very neat light muskets, with bayonets and slings complete, as cheap as can be imported; neat buckskin breeches; ironmongery, hard ware, workmens tools, pewter and tin ware; china and glass ware; perfumery, medicines; shot, gunpowder; pickles; tobacco; spices; feathers; carpets and carpeting, of different sorts; raisins, currants, almonds, double and single refined sugar; black pepper, mustard; porter in barrels; red port wine in bottles; garden seeds; hyson, green, and bohea tea; mattrasses; mens fashionable hats; a neat Italian chaise; paints of all sorts; diffilled vinegar, and basket salt.

To be LET, and may be entered upon Immediately:

A PLANTATION on ASHLEY RIVER, belonging to the Reverend Mr. *Martyn*, a very agreeable and elegant Summer Retreat, about Twelve Miles from Charles-Town, by Land or Water; the Road pleasant, and no Ferries to cross: There are on the Premises, a very good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Stable, Coach-House, Overseer's House, two well contrived Aviaries, and every Building necessary on a FARM; also, a large Orchard and Garden, and Seventy Acres of Land cleared, and free from Stumps and Roots, fit either for Planting, Pasturage, or making Hay; though the Place is most proper for a Gentleman's Villa, yet its Vicinity to the Market and many other Advantages, would render it profitable, to an industrious Man. For Particulars, apply to ROBERT SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,

A Compleat NEGRO WAITING BOY, who also understands the Management of Horses.—His present Owner having no Occasion for him, is the Reason of his being disposed of. Enquire of JACOB VALK.

CARNE & POINSETT,
Have imported in the last Ships from LONDON,

A Very large and general Assortment of DRUGS, Chymical, Galenical, and Family MEDICINES.—Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms, at their *Shop* in *Elliott-Street*.

ORDERS from the Country, punctually and expeditiously complied with, and proper Allowances made to Practitioners.

CHARLES-TOWN, JANUARY 1, 1772.

JOHN EDWARDS, & Co.

BEG Leave to acquaint their Friends and Customers that their Partnership is now dissolved. And as there is a absolute Necessity that their Affairs be closed as soon as possible they hope it will suit those indebted to them to make speedy Payments. They at the same Time gratefully acknowledge the Countenance and Favour they have met with, since they began Trade: And, as they have now taken JAMES FISHER and JAMES BALLANTINE, into Co-partnership, the Firm of the House is altered to

EDWARDS, FISHER, & Co.

Who solicit a Continuance of their Friends Favours.

EDWARDS, FISHER, & Co.
Have imported in the Ships NANCY, *and* HEART-OF-OAK, *from* LONDON, *and the* FAIR-AMERICAN, *from* LIVERPOOLE,
A very Large and complete Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS,
Among a great variety of others, they particularize the following

A Great variety of fashionable silks; plain and bordered India chints; plain, striped, and flowered muslins, and gauzes; suits of worked muslins; and choice Bath-brussels lace, thread and blond ditto; loom quilting 9-8th, yard wide, and large counterpanes; feathers in bags; mens and boys fashionable hats; stuff and leather shoes, of all sorts and sizes; English and cotch saddles; single and double refined sugar; hyson, green, and bohea teas; copper plate tiles; sets of Queen's ware, with spare dishes and plates; Crates, of common yellow ware; long and short pipes; one, two, three, and four gallon jugs, and water pitchers; with beer, ale, cheese, potatoes, and coals; which they are determined to sell on very moderate terms. Those who take a quantity for ready money, or short credit, will have a proper allowance made them.

To be SOLD,

A Tract of LAND on SANTEE River, containing about One Thousand ACRES of Tide Swamp, with sufficient Pine Land, convenient for four Settlements, being near the Sea, tis scarce ever affected by the Freshes, and never by Salt Water.

A Tract of Three Thousand ACRES, on PEDEE, called *Abercrombie's big Tract*, almost the whole of which is fine Indico Land, and indisputably the best Piece of Land on that River.

ALSO a TRACT on which Capt. SNOW lately lived, containing Eight Hundred Acres, being a most excellent Indico Plantation. Apply to
THOMAS LYNCH.

CHEAP LOTS.

MR. LOWNDES has divided the Front of his LANDS UP THE PATH, containing 2000 feet on the West side of the Broad-road into *LOTS* of *seventy-five* feet front on the said road, and *two hundred* feet in depth; which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms: And has settled a plan of division of the said land, so as give an entrance and communication, by various streets, to his *HOUSE* situate on part of the said land, very advantageously and ornamentally adapted.

THE SAID HOUSE

IS an Excellent good one, built of the best cypress and finished in a good taste; one acre of ground will be allotted to it, which will have the advanage of two fronts; and the house will, besides, face a wide street leading directly up to it from the broad road. This will be sold a great bargain, and the terms of payment made agreeable to the purchaser.

Several of the *LOTS* are already bespoke, and those who first apply will have the choice of what remain. Enquire of
RAWLINS LOWNDES.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Intending to decline the PLANTING BUSINESS, *in a great Measure, on Account of his bad State of Health,*
Will SELL, by private Contract,

A Valuable PLANTATION, on the West Side of *Saltcatcher* River containing 1000 Acres, near one half of which is extraordinary good Swamp, timbered with Cypress, Tupelo, Maple, &c. upwards of 100 Acres of the said Swamp, is already cleared, and may with a very little Labour have Water let on and off occasionally in the driest Seasons, and at the same Time, be secure from the highest Inundations.

A L S O,

A TRACT of LAND on *Combahee* River, containing about 200 Acres, most commodiously situated, being Bluff on the said River, which is Fresh-Water, and within Sight of the River commonly called BULLS, which is salt, and abounds with Fish and excellent Oysters, that are easily come at by Means of a short Canal, cut through the Marsh from *River* to *River*:—This Plantation is exceedingly well-adapted to the Culture of *Indico*, which has for several Years been very successfully manufactured there.

A Tract of LAND also on *Black* Creek, a Branch of the *Saltcatcher*, containing 300 Acres.——Any Person inclined to treat for the above Lands, may apply opposite to Mr. THOMAS LEGARE, jun. in *King-Street*, to
[c. t. f.] JOHN HUNT.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

EVAN JONES intending to depart the Province early in May next; in order to entitle himself to the Benefit of an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, commonly called the *Attachment Act*, GIVES NOTICE, That he is ready to appear, answer, or file Bail, to any Suit, Summons, or Process that may be issued or brought against him, in Terms of said Act. *April* 3, 1772.